lieve, with the eloquence and sincerity of Paul;

let them possess that spirit which he possessed,

patiently and hopingly toiling, conscious of high

From the English Baptist Magazine.

SCENE IN A DESERT.

Over a burning Indian plain

A missionary sped; The moon-ray fell, like fervid rain,

No dwelling cast a kindly gleam

Athwart the cheerless waste;

But on, beneath the melting beam,

The traveller passed in haste;

Till, where a giant palm tree shade

What hath the pilgrim found?

Has a clear fountain sought the day

With friendly smile and tone?

Alone!-no mother's gentle breast

Pillowed his dying head;

In such unequal fight?

In the last strife, alone.

No: but, out-stretched, a Hindoo lay,

No weeping household circle pressed,

But far, O! far from heath and bower,

Where erst his smile gave light,

Alone! where shall the spot be found Where mercy is not dealt?

Beside him, on the fervid ground, The son of England knelt; And whispered in the sufferer's ear.

With accents kind and low,

What is thy comfort now?"

Seemed with the wonted ecstacy

Of health and youth to glow

And while the life-tide seemed to run

Has washed me from my stain."

While faith renewed his tongue;

To join the blood-washed throng.

And, bending o'er the senseless dust

Did not that man of God gain trust

DEATH OF ZWINGLE.

signe's History of the Reformation, vol. 4.

The extract given below is taken from D'Au-

on the head and closed his lips. Yet Zwingle

arose, when two other blows that struck him suc-

That cold and stone-like lay,

To triumph on his way?

Fresh through each withering vein,

He shouted, "Christ! the Father's Son,

No more; nature her strength had riven,

Swift soared the ransomed soul to heaven,

Quick at the words his glazing eye,

"Thou'rt passing, brother, from our sphere;

How shall be meet the Strong One's power,

With farewells, round his bed!

Made pleasant coolness round,

Awhile his hurrying foot was stayed-

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNES AY, JULY 8, 1846.

MOURN NOT FOR ME. BY PROF. PEABODY.

Mourn not for me when I am gone, Nor round my bier Shed one sad tear, Nor put for me your sable on.

I go to him who died to save; In him I trust, . And though to dust My flesh shall moulder in the grave,

Yet, soft and sweet shall be its rest, My soul shall fly, To be for ever with the blest.

And at the last great day, the earth Shall yield its trust; And then my dust Shall rise in glad and glorious birth.

I fear not death! Why should I? Tell! Death bath no sting! Since Christ, my king, Hath died, and conquered death and bell.

The cold, dark grave-there is no care, Nor pain, nor gloom, Within the tomb; The wicked cease from troubling there.

Then let me go .- I see the throng Of happy ones Upon their thrones,-I hear their ever-pealing song.

Mourn not for me when I am gone, Around my bier, But meet me, meet me, round the throne.

THE MOTHER AN ANGEL.

BY REV. L. L. HAMLINE.

" How sweet to gaze upon thy placid brow, My child! my child! like some unfading bud Of stainless snow-drop. Ah, how sweet to catch Thy gentle breath upon my cheek, and feel The bright redundance of thy silken hair, My beautiful first-born. Life seems more fair Since thou art mine. How soon amid its flowers Thy little feet will gambol by my side, My own pet lamb. And then to train thee up To be an angel, and to live for God-MRS. SIGOURNEY. O glorious hope!"

Angel is said to be the name of office. It is, therefore, applied to mortals. The Scriptures, as in the Apocalypse, denominate the ministers of Jesus angels.* The word aggelos signifies messenger, and may justly be applied to one employed by Providence in some holy service for the good and happiness of others. For these apointees of Jehovah are ministering messengers. The celestial angels are "spirits, sent forth to minister to them who shall be heirs of salvation."

In heaven the angels are supposed to consti-tute various hierarchies. The Jews held that the orders were four-those of Michael, of Gabriel, of Uriel, and of Raphael. Of terrestrial angels there are certainly several orders. The first, or highest order, is composed of Christ's faithful ministers. The second order is made up of the sanctified, or mature saints, who are ever moving humble sphere; such as is suited to the weakness of their infant states. These are evangelical hierarchies, which, for their office and ministry,

But there are orders of nature as well as of grace. They grow out of our private and pubc relations. The monarch and the subordinate magistrate are "ministers of God" to the people, and may, in their office, be called angels. eaders of armies and subalterns, the commanders of vessels, and all other unusurping authorities, who have a perpetual or temporary official superiority, and a care over a given number of persons, may, as to their functions, be called anels, for they minister, and angel is the name of that kind of office. The relations of professional and private life are of the same nature. The teacher ministers to the pupil; the physician and the nurse to the patient; the patron to the object

of his kindness. But I wish to select one other example from private life, which possibly surpasses all others, o far as the privileges and obligations of nature are concerned. I refer to the mother. In a sense peculiarly high and holy, she is an angel to her child. And this by the appointment, the power, the usages, and the fidelity of nature.

She is such by the appointment of nature. By this I mean, that, from the beginning, nature places the mother in such a relation to the child, that she only can afford the necessary ministrations. Here are vital functions, in which the very being of the child is involved. How affecting is this consideration to one who has firm conace in the doctrine of the soul's immortality. And the fact cannot be disputed. Hence the assertion that, by the appointment of nature, (by which I mean the appointment of God,) the mother is an angel to her child. The ministrations of God's invisible, celestial messengers, in behalf of mortals, do not commence so early as hers. The infant passes under the watch and ward of angels from the mother's earlier keeping. The sacred treasure, with its immortal jewelry, is primarily entrusted to her custody; and, by a divine constitution of things, all the unwearied energies of her nature are at first spontaneously, and afterwards with the zeal of glowing affection, pledged to the execution of her trust. Thus, by the appointment of the God of nature, she is an angel-a minister of life and its supports to

And this she is, secondly, by the power of nature; by which I mean that, as, according to the existing economy of nature, none other can, so, same economy, the mother does minister to the child. She is abundantly furnished for her office. This is proven by all the indications of nature. Her maternal affections, as already hinted, are unfathomable and inexhaustible. She s prepared to meet every demand upon her paence; every sacrifice of comfort, and ease, and reputation, and health, and, at last, of life itself, r the sake of her child. There is no such love as hers among mortals-none so deep, so abiding, and so self-sacrificing; or, if this be disputed, none certainly that runs back, like hers, to the fountain of being, taking its rise, as it were, at the throne of God, by whose command its streams flow out, and become prolific of life on

earth and in heaven. But the economy of nature empowers the mother to minister not only to the physical, but also to the mental and moral necessities of her child. She is the first prophet whose mission i accredited, and the first whose oracles are heard and revered. See how the smiling babe, repos-

joyed in infancy a mother's protection, but will purpose to promote it. trace their felicity or despair in a future world to But Satan does not destroy, in his agents, the

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ture. That is, in all nations and ages, the same own, ministers it with zeal to the taste of her indications of nature exist; and they seem to be child. universally respected. There was never a people so at war with nature and her dictates, as to disregard her monitions in this particular. Such a thing was not possible; because, if humanity, fanticidal mothers. If their evil agency but

head. For that God who made her an angel to a FALLEN ANGEL. her child, gave none else a like commission, and even published to the world, by the strong voice of nature, that, of mortals, she alone was made proaches her child, averting the evil and invoking

is an angel to her child. when she stands ready, at any moment, to ex- ness whose intense effulgence circles and perpose or sacrifice her life to guard it? Surely, vades them for ever. sanctified, or mature saints, who are ever moving on the errands of love, and ministering not only to each other's necessities, but also to the bodily or spiritual wants of any of God's creatures within their reach. The third order consists of the justified, or immature saints, who are employed in the same services as the former, but in a more handle services as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service as the former, but in a more handle service has imparted to her a service of fidelity which we have the first of the service as the former. Well may we exclaim, The Mother! O, the significancy of that word! It suggests to the reflecting mind a scene more sublime than exists in the circle of creation. Connect it and its influence in the surface of the significancy of that word! It suggests to the reflecting mind a scene more sublime than exists in the circle of creation. Connect it and its influence with probation, eternity, heaven and healt, and you will concede what I affirm. As to can never sufficiently admire. God has im-salvation to her child, angels might envy her. culiarly proper to say she is a guardian to her fly her presence, accounting her too flagrantly the mother's efforts thwarted, and her ardent af- spirits. fections busied in vain, to guide her child so as to secure it from fatal misfortunes? This question is as interesting as the facts which suggest it are sad and distressing. In replying to it, I shall

smile. But it was so in the progress of his gov- insignificant indeed.

these diabolical human passions, and, over all another, "men worship respectabilities,

and hell; but here they are distinguished simply upon the uncertain current of popular opinions by their feelings and conduct, not by outward ap- and prejudices-leaving mankind still pearance or classification. The good and evil angels in human form sustain, in common, the various public and private relations which belong to this world, such as result from constitutional ine moral courage to be infused more and more compacts and civil governments, and from the into the minds and hearts of men, until it shall more intimate alliances of domestic life.

Every human being is, in his relations, an angel of light or an angel of darkness. The mag-istrate, the teacher, the physician, the patron, the neighbor, the friend, the member of a domestic a brother man, to speak out those thoughts, and circle over which he exerts any power, are all hide not the light beneath a bushel, lest the good or evil angels, to shed a pure or corrupt in- strange glare of a new truth might bewilder or fluence in a limited sphere. With regard to the dazzle the eyes of mankind, and the cry be raisevil, it may be observed, that Satan chiefly carries on his work of destruction in human souls, We want that high standard of moral courage,

ing on the bosom of maternal tenderness, fixes its gaze of deep attention on the moving eye and lip of its parent. Speechless as it is, it is even now gathering, from the expression of her features, food for its thought, and examples for its carriage. Her calm or passionate, her meek or haughty, behavior, are already impressing its unformed mind and heart with sentiments which wait for developement in the progress of coming years. Her brooding fondness, as she sits day wait for developement in the progress of coming years. Her brooding fondness, as she sits day by day cherishing its young and growing life, is nourishing, in its immortal affections, the dove or the serpent—a heaven of holiness, or a hell of poi- would warrant this confidence, it is not missonous and destructive passions. So true is this, placed, since scarcely a mother can be found who that there are few of the saved or lost, who en-

maternal fidelity or unfaithfulness. Such, by natural affections. He rather strives to turn them nature, is the power of the mother over the nurs- to his own account. He blinds people to the ling of her heart. She is to it an angel of light, consequences of their conduct. He sweetens the or a demon of destruction.

Thirdly, she is the same by the usage of nather the mother; and she, finding it pleasant to her

in any age or nation, became imbruted, even the killed the body, it were bad enough; -alas! it beasts are subject to the same law. The dam in- destroys the soul. It nourishes an existence stinctively feeds and defends its young.

Mankind in all ages have paid respect to maever. And they themselves will be witnesses. ternal rights, and regarded its affections and its An impious mother, moved by the instigation of functions as holy. For early nurture and culture, the devil, can do more than all the world beside the child is resigned, by common consent, to the to make a child a demon. And she does it. She sympathies and energies of her who alone is be- may never dream of such a thing, but, she guides sympathies and energies of her who alone is believed to have the resources, physical and moral, for so burdensome and wearisome a toil. She is its pioneer to the pit. She is its angel, but, alas! she is a fall-not interrupted or hindered in her work, but, contrarywise, is, by the silent suffrage of the world, designated, as the nominee of nature, to the holy she betrays her sacred trust, and fashions the office which she fills. Furthermore, fallen and soul, which owed to her its very being, for the deprayed as the world is, it retains traces enough unutterable agonies of despair. How? Like of its primitive constitutional features, to abhor a Satan in Paradise, she chooses for it prohibited mother's disaffection to, or her neglect of, her off- delights-fruits which God pronounced poisonous spring, as contrary to nature, and is indicative of a depth of depravity which no other act of sin dulgence. When that fails, she whispers to it and shame can equal. Thus, while the mother the encouragement to partake. When it turns stands as the appointee of the God of nature, to guard and cherish the physical and moral being of her child, the world spontaneously pays her homage, and dares not interrupt her. If she fail to execute the functions of her office, hers is the sin—her unfaithfulness shall be upon her own and is damned for ever. Well may she be called

the nurse and guardian of its life and immortali- the good. With the pure and steady affections ties. Thus, by the very usages of nature, or of of devotion, she pleads in prayer for the newsociety under the dictation of nature, the mother born spirit which God has appointed her to guard and cherish. Her voice of devotion whispers to And this she is, lastly, by the fidelity of nature. the fondling the name of Jesus, and the un-By this I mean, that such is the state of her affections towards her child, that she would spontaneously and gladly endure the toil, and make wards the throne and the bosom of God. Will the sacrifices, necessary to a faithful execution of angels be ashamed of that sister spirit? Will her trust. Whatever her maternal errors are, they do not generally arise from disaffection, or Will God be displeased to hear his well beloved from a want of love to her offspring. How can they, when that love is the strongest passion of her heart? when she willingly foregoes pleasure, and comfort, and ease, on her child's account? the regions which glow in the light of that holi-

has imparted to her a spirit of fidelity which we the faithful matron, who is the instrument of pressed her very constitution with a law which As to the godless mother, who is the instrument binds her to maternal fidelity, and renders it pe- of her child's undoing, fiends themselves migh-Why, then, in so many instances do we see vile to be received into the society of reprobate

MORAL COURAGE.

maintain the analogy with which I started, and Tracing the history of mankind from the earstill view the mother as a ministering messenger liest records to the present time, the mind can find no subject for more pleasing contemplation We must reflect, then, that there has been a than the lives of those truly great men, who have reat revolution in heaven. In the beginning all distinguished themselves by a firm adherence to the angels were holy. They were perfectly pure in affection and faithful in obedience. They were employed in the service of their Maker, qualities of the mere physical courage which and their bliss flowed from his approbation and prompts the soldier to front the cannon's mouth, is

ernment, that a portion of them became guilty of Sometimes, in the lapse of centuries, have aplefection from the law and the love of their peared men, uniting a firmness of purpose with Maker. They rebelled, and were driven from a high and holy principle of unbending integrity their thrones, and despoiled of their dominions. to the dictates of their own souls; and such mer They were still angels, retaining, I suppose, have ever been the prophets and messengers of faintly at least, all their original attributes, except good to the race. They are those who have lismoral purity, which gave place to the most ma- tened to the still, small voice of Divine impulse lignant passions, and turned their new abode into speaking within them, and who, like Paul, have hell. As angels, they still ministered in the king-doms of God, but not beneficently, as heretofore which they have beheld with the spirit's eyes, and -not to the good and happiness, but to the in- these shine out upon the page of history, invested jury, and, if possible, to the ruin, of the creat with a halo of brightness which attracts the admiration of the world. As they feared neither When this world was created, and man was privation, nor suffering, nor danger, nor death. formed to tenant it under the smile of God, these while acting out their generous impulses, with a fallen angels attempted its ruin. In a measure strong faith in the integrity of their own high they succeeded. They brought down the honor aims and noble purposes, so shall they receive of our race, and laid it in the dust. This they their reward as benefactors of mankind; not from accomplished by making man the agent of his monumental columns of bronze or marble, but own undoing-by leading him through treacher- from living altars before whose shrine shall be ous persuasions to rebel, like themselves, against laid by every succeeding generation the sweet their Maker. Our rebellion produced in us the incense of gratifude, reverence and love. Judgsame moral effect which had followed, in them, ing from the past, it would seem that moral courtheir treachery to God. Our affections, which, till then, were as pure as the light of heaven, of the rarest of human virtues; and to what else and benevolent as the purposes of its throne, be- but this lamentable fact, can we attribute the excame earthly, sensual, devilish. From that sad istence and prevalence of so many of the sins hour, grace, which came to our fallen world and vices which leave their serpent trail upon huthrough the death of Jesus, has operated to check man society. It is because, in the language of willing and waiting hearts, gains a perfect moral with so earnest a devotion follow what is expediconquest, by which the subdued are made holy, and are employed once more as angels of light gress of those great reforms which are to elevate in ministering to the needy of God's creatures. the condition and increase the happiness of the Others remain the servants of Satan, and, in human family, make so feeble and slow progress league with fallen, invisible spirits, are constantly in the world. Those who should lead in the of every great and good work are too often found It follows, then, that there are two sorts of an-gels—good and evil, in the invisible and in the casts aside all fear, and suffer themselves, who visible world. In the invisible they are separat- should be the pilots of humanity into a broader ed, occupying different habitations, called heaven and clearer ocean of happiness, to be borne along

We want men who have in them

WASHINGTON.

HIS POLICY WAS PEACE.

aims and purposes, seeking not the applause and renown of men; and such a change shall be wrought in public sentiment that those who cry loudest, "great is Diana of the Ephesians!" and teristic of his administration. The French rechug the strongest their idols of sin and slavery, shall ognition of the Independence of the United States, be first to bring their gifts, and cast their influence. be first to bring their gifts, and cast their influence into the treasury, to aid in the diffusion of those principles which in their nature speak their heavenly origin. It is moral courage, rather than brutal force, that is to evangelize and Christianize the world. One protest of Luther is worth to humanity a thousand victories upon the battle-field, and the influence of one truth fitly spoken, shall do more to bless mankind, than all the wars that ever use waged in behalf of the best cause that ever engaged the minds, hearts or hands of man.

Let our reformers, who would truly perform the duties which belong to them, but be imbued with this spirit of moral courage, which feareth nothing in a good cause, and which withholds no word, or truth, or sentiment, or thought; let them be animated with the spirit of stone-hearted Martin Luther, when he uttered the memorable

be animated with the spirit of stone-hearted Martin Luther, when he uttered the memorable words, "To Worms I will go, though there be as many devils there as there are tiles on the house-tops!" and the cause of humanity will be onward; and every succeeding year will bring the generations of men into a closer communion with heaven, and unite them in stronger ties of love and friendship on earth.—Christian Cit. of love and friendship on earth.—Christian Cit- Britain, and exasperated by the agents and friends of France, and there was needed but a spark to kindle the flame of war, he manifested his desire for the preservation of peace, by the mission of Jay to England. A treaty was the result. It was conditionally ratified. When its terms transpired, public feeling was excited against it; meetings, petitions, and various forms of remonstrance evinced the opposition of multitudes. But Washington calmly continued negotiating, until the treaty received its full ratification. Opposition to it appeared in Congress. The House of Representatives called for its accompanying documents, and seemed inclined to defeat its fulfilment. Washington refused compliance with their call, and at the sacrifice of popularity, and the hazard of suspicion, in the face of abusive opposition, maintained the Treaty, believing it must be either that treaty or none; either that treaty or war.

HIS ADVICE WAS PEACE.

This was the spirit of his government. In 1796, before the expiration of his presidency, he published a farewell address to the people of the United States. This paper was the mature fruit of reflection; he wrote it with care, had it for years in his possession, submitted it at different times to the revision of Madison, of Hamilton and Jay, and finally published it as the result of a long life of public service, solemnly addressed to his countrymen. They received with reverence its advice: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not duct, and can it? Just and amicable feelings equally enjoin it? Just and amicable feelings at points in the forts, where they would be consistent for the men; when we saw the smoke from readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractible, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations, has been the victim. The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases where it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations."

Words worthy of Washington! Peace has been to our land the source of countless precious blessings. Under her smiles prosperity has abounded; villages and cities have risen; the community has been united in interest and intercourse; the institutions of good government have "But the death of one individual far surpassed all others. Zwingle was at the post of danger, the arts and sciences have flourished; benevothe helmet upon his head, the sword hanging by lence has founded her asylums for the distressed his side, the battle axe in his hand. Scarcely of every name; and religion has reared her temhad the action began, when stooping to console a ples and taught the love of God. Peace is, indeed, the triumph of the Gospel, and the type of dying man, says J. J. Hottingeur, a stone hurled by the vigorous arm of a Walhstette struck him heaven.

HIS PIETY.

These sentiments of peace were in beautiful cessively on the leg, threw him down again.-Twice more he stands up; but a fourth time he receives a thrust from a lance; he stangers, and sinking beneath so many wounds, falls to his Among the rules of behavior he wrote out, prob-Does not the darkness that is spread ably copied when thirteen years of age, we round him announce a still thicker darkness that these: is When you speak of God or his attriis about to cover the church! Zwingle turned butes, let it be seriously, in reverence. Labor to away from such sad thoughts; once more he up- keep alive in your breast that little spark of celesaway from such sad thoughts; once more he uplifts that head which had been so bold, and gazing
with calm eye upon the trickling blood exclaims,
'What evil is this? They can indeed kill the
body, but they cannot kill the soul!' These
were his last words.

"He had scarcely uttered them ere he fell
know myself, I would not seek or retain popubackwards. There, under a tree (Zwingle's larity at the expense of one social duty or moral pear tree) in a meadow, he remained lying on virtue." is back, with clasped hands, and eyes upturned

"Two of the soldiers that were prowling over His military life exhibited reverence for relithe field of battle, having come near the Reform- gion. In his first campaign he had regular relier without recognizing him, 'Do you wish for a gious services in his camp; in the French war, priest to confess yourself?' asked they. Zwin- he remonstrated with the authorities of Virginia, gle, without speaking (for he had not strength) until chaplains were provided for the troops; he made signs in the negative. 'If you cannot prohibited and punished profanity; and during speak,' replied the soldiers, 'at least, think in the Revolution he often, in various ways, prothy heart of the mother of God and call upon claimed his regard for religion. As an illustrathe saints.' Zwingle again shook his head and tion, we quote his orders on the day after the surkept his eyes still fixed on heaven. Upon this render of Cornwallis:- "Divine service shall be the irritated soldiers began to curse him. 'No performed to morrow in the different brigades doubt,' say they, 'you are one of the heretics and divisions. The Commander-in-chief recom-of the city!' One of them being curious to mends that all the troops that are not upon duty. know who it was, stooped down and turned Zwin- assist at it with a serious deportment, and that sengle's head in the direction of the fire that had sibility of heart which the recollection of the surbeen lighted near the spot. The soldier immediately let him fall to the ground. 'I think,' said he, surprised and amazed, 'I think it is Zwin-

At this moment Captain Fockinger of written at the head of a victorious army; it was Unterwalden, a veteran and a pensioner, drew the warrior's farewell to those he had long denear; he had heard the last words of the soldier. fended in battle; the patriot's address to the land 'Zwingle,' exclaimed he, 'that vile heretic.—

'Zwingle! that rascal and traitor!' Then raising his sword, so long sold to the stranger, he that danced to bless; the Christian's prayer for the people he loved. In it, having spoken of the pure and benign light of revelation, as having struck the dying Christian on the throat, exhaust a meliorating influence upon mankind, and OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. \ No. 27.

increased the blessings of society, he says:—"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his hely protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of sub-ordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection for one another; for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and, finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean our-selves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the divine Author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example, in these things, we can never hope to be a happy

When he appeared before Conmound resigned the office of that some stages will this address per stany borband one of ; so a tears, ns as at throne will be clustered atmic the reverse 126 lead over the valleys and him of these I my of my other... sts
of our dearest count. Almighty God, and those w... the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BROWN.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, writing from General Taylor's camp, May 13, gives the following description of the attack on Fort Brown by the Mexicans, after General Taylor had taken up his line of march for Point Isa-

bel:
General Taylor and command left on the first of the month. On the third, at daylight, the Mexicans opened their batteries on our fort, or rather on our grand entrenchments;from that moment it was right hot work until 12 o'clock, when both parties had to cease until

their guns would cool. It was only twenty-three minutes after we commenced our fire, before one of our eighteen pound shot struck their twelve pound cannon directly in the muzzle, and knocked it into the air about twenty feet, and it was accompanied by legs, hands and arms. Seven Mexican officers were wounded, and eight privates, who were around the piece, killed. So hot was the little for in which it had been placed, that they were

compelled to abandon it. In the first half hour a sergeant of Capt. Lee's company was killed; he was carried over to the hospital tent, and directly after he was laid on a bed, a bomb-shell was thrown through the tent, lit near the bed, burst, and blew the dead man's head off, without injuring any one else. On the 6th of May, and third day of the bombardment, Major Brown was struck on the leg with a bombshell, and his leg had to be amputated; he died on the 9th. These were the only two we have lost during the whole of the bombardment, which commenced on Sunday, the 3d, and lasted, with little intermission, day and night, until the next Saturday at dark. During this time, the enemy had thrown about 3,500 shots—solid and shell—amongst us. It is incredible that the damage should have been so slight.

Finding we could not dismount their mortars —they being sunk into the ground, with thick embankments in front—and having only about 400 rounds of ammunition to our cannon, we went to work to throw up a kind of temporary their guns, every one would fall from the parapet When we would see a shell coming, we would fall upon the ground, as the explosion generally takes place upward. The Mexicans thought they had killed nearly all of us, as they were under the impression that all who fell were

It was disgusting to stand and be fired at all round, and not be able to return it: but knowing our ammunition was scarce, we reserved it til the death struggle should come on. We were in hopes that, after a reasonable time of bombarding, the enemy would attempt to storm us. 'Two or three feints were made, but they could not be brought to the scratch. Five mortars were playing on us at once, from every point of works. Gen. Taylor's orders to us, were to maintain this post, and not pretend to make any sally, or risk in the least his position here! but in case we were surrounded after he left, that signal guns should be fired at certain intervals, which would notify him of the fact. This notice was given to the General, as they heard all our guns at Point Isabel.

On the first Wednesday, after the bombardment had lasted three days, the " enemy sounded a parley." Major Seawell and Lieut. Britton, were ordered to go out and see what they wanted. They did so; the Mexicans demanded the surrender of the fort, "for humanity's sake." They brought us a letter from Gen. Arista to our commanding officer. The commanding officer, Capt. Hawkins-Brown had been shot before-had a council of war called, and said he presumed we were unanimous on such points, but that he would put the matter to vote as to their feelings. The vote of the youngest member was taken first, and so on throughout. This was the unanimous vote: "Defend the place to the death."

General Arista was in thirty minutes replied to as follows: That we had received his humane communication, but not understanding perfectly the Spanish language, we were doubtful if we had understood exactly his meaning; but from all we could understand, he had proposed that we give him possession of this place, or we would all b put to the sword in one hour; if this was the proper understanding, we would respectfully decl the proposition, and "took this opportunity to assure his Excellency of our distinguished consideration." After the reception of this by his Excellency, it just rained balls. The different mortars kept two pair of "saddle-bags" in the air all the time, varied only by their six and four pound

But in the midst of all the storm, the Star Spangled Banner still floated on our breastworks, at the point where they directed their stronges efforts; and we took out our two regimental colors and planted them on different parts of the

This fire was kept up all night, while their musketry played on us from the rear, at the distance of five hundred yards. We ordered our men not to fire a shot until they came within eighty yards-but they did not approach. They knew from deserters that our ammunition was scarce, and General Taylor had gone for a supply .-They are fond of fighting at long distances, but they can't stand the steel.

We should be more thoughtful what will become of us after death, than how, or where, or

Real advantages follow those that flee from im-

* See Revelations, chapter 2.

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HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1846.

OUR COUNTRY.

This country has a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4.000 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England. Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than Scotland-from Maine to Ohio, is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power and population.

A good authority says, "The territory of the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe, with England, Scotland and Ireland united. The most rigid calculation assures us, that in twenty-five years the population of this country will be forty millions; in seventy-five years, more than one hundred and fifty millions; in one hundred years, nearly three hundred millions will be clustered along the rivers, and spread over the valleys and hills of these United States: and many of our grand children will see nearly six hundred millions of inhabitants crowding the cities, and cultivating the fields of this vast territory, whitening every sea with their fleets, and pen etrating in a thousand nameless ways, every island and every continent. All causes now tend to national consolidation. Speed is conquering, nav. absolutely annihilating space. When the locomotive leaps the remote tributaries of the Missouri, and rushes down the western declivities of the Rocky Mountains, a journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be less arduous than in the days of the Revolution was one from the Penobscot to the Hudson."

And yet is not this immense growth our great dan-

ger! Shall we not by the extension of our territory break into pieces? We give the views of an author on this subject, who ventures to dissent from the prevailing fear. He says :- "The remark is a comvast, as to create a profound conviction of the neceszens know that their eruption must be with earthquake ruin. Slight questions, instead of disturbing them, as in minor governments, are necessarily merged and lost in grander interests. How do actuare most endangered by discord, the large ones of Brazil and the United States, or the smaller commuin the old world? The great powers are the permanent powers. Russia, Austria, France, England, suffer far less discord and hazard, than the smaller; and ever-quarreling States of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Holland. England has stood firmly, during several late years, under internal shocks which would have shattered to fragments a minor power .-Internal commotions, indeed, occur in large States, but not more than in small ones. Rome, in her infancy, had as many of them as in her maturity .--By extending herself among the barbarians of the North, she saved herself for many years. Had she extended her eagles farther, she might have saved herself longer. The hordes who at last overthrew her, lay at first beyond the Caspian. She paused lized its tribes, as she had those of central Europe, they would never have overrun the fields of Greece. Italy and Spain. Rome failed in not extending her dominion far enough."

When it is remembered what additional securities we have in modern times, by the ties of commerce, the art of printing, an enlightened religion, popular education, internal communications, &c., the danger is infinitely lessened. The hand of a great destiny beckons us onward; our march is now in a line from the Mexican Gulf to Canada, at the rate of 17 miles annually upon the falling forests of the Cities, civilization, religion, mark our progress. It is the ordination of God, that we go forward. Let us be conscious of our mission, and manfully achieve it.

moral and intellectual improvement may not keep pace with our advancement in population and territory. The church, the common school, and the temperance reformation, are the chief conservators of the country. Let these move in the van of emigration, and we have little to fear. The permanence and true glory of our land, is to be determined by the failure or success of these. What motives, then, have Christian men among us, to exert themselves! Let us pray incessantly for the nation. Let us consecrate our youth to the work of instruction, and the ministry of the Gospel. Let us give liberally of our gold for the support of religious agencies, and we may yet realize the prediction of Edwards, that America is to be the birth place of the Millenium.

IMPROVED EDITION OF THE HYMN BOOK.

We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that a new edition of the Hymn Book has just been issued. It is a work of the largest size, (12 mo..) and contains, according to the Advocate, the following improvements:-

1. An entirely new "Table of Scripture Texts illustrated."

2. In addition to the usual index to the first li of each hymn, there is another index to the first line of every verse, except the first, of each hymn; so that a person may at once find any hymn, of which he can recollect the first line of any verse contained in it. This index alone occupies twenty-four closelyprinted pages in double columns.

3. The name of the author of each hymn is given, as far as known. The authors of about thirty-five hymns the compiler has not been able to ascertain; but some of them present strong internal evidence of being the production of Charles Wesley,

There is doubtless a further improvement needed in our Hymn Book: indeed, the two books most used among us, the Hymn Book and Discipline, need modification more than any others in our list. Yet so precious are most of our hymns, and so sacred their history, there is unquestionable delicacy, if not danger, in attempting to reform them. The Church South has discussed the subject, and have expressed the conviction that the attempt ought to be made. There are three brethren, who are well qualified for the work, viz., David Creamer, Esq., of Baltimore, Br. Sumner of the Southern Christian Advocate, and Br. Floy of New York. These brethren

character of our hymns, beyond, perhaps, any other evangelical missionary. The Indians could not individuals in this or the old country. We hope the comprehend that a nobleman should come over next General Conference will do something on the three thousand miles of water to teach them how to subject. Our metres especially need emendation .- be happy when dead, and to do this, too, without pe-Our best hymns are never sung.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

hope the publishers will remember us earlier here after; the notice of the present number in the Christian Advocate and Journal anticipates us by some three weeks. The portrait of the Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, of Ohio Conference, is finely executed—one of the heat engaged in the work—of the heat engaged in the best engaged in writing to perceive them. While gazing at him, prepared for their bloody errand, they saw a rattlesnake, attracted by the fire, creep across one of his legs, unnoticed by himself. They returned one of the best engravings yet issued in the work.— to their tribe, related what they had seen, and the There is some dissatisfaction expressed respecting resolution was taken to receive the man of God as these engravings. Some hints were thrown out at the last Providence Conference, by leading members, that too much local partiality marked this department of the publication. We do not deem the Another of these singular escapes was that of a set be pleased to see occasionally a New England face the hollow of a large, prostrate, trunk of a tree. He in it. They have been too rare of late years. There soon heard the footsteps of the pursuing savages the exception of Russia; it is ten times as large as are many venerable men among us, who will soon be they actually sat upon the trunk within which he brethren in the New England church, if our esteem- One of them went so far as to look into the hollow ed brethrens at New York will occasionally give but they left and he escaped! He ascribed hi them a place in their portrait gallery.

in his admiration of Mill, yet we must pronounce with striking incidents. this one of the most able and valuable articles which evidently au fait upon the subject; and not only fa- Bangs. It examines the threefold view of the ar Besides a somewhat comprehensive analysis of Mill, ency. The first the reviewer unquestionably refutes he presents us a rapid historical view of the progress but we consider this no great achievement, for th tation. The style of the article is vigorous and com- of an argument; nor are "abstract" arguments genpact, comporting well with its subject.

Art. II. Is a review of Dr. Forsyth's Memoir of the concrete are usually essential to a right logical eslate Dr. Proudfit, by Dr. Dickenson. Besides its timation of it. On the argument from expediency flowing facility of style, it presents but little that is we are yet unsatisfied. Our reviewer has some interesting, except some very cordial sentiments on plausible points in his view of the Scriptural arguinterdenominational courtesy. Some of its strictures ment, but omits, we think, the chief Scriptural posimon one, perhaps it has a superficial plausibility, but, are hypercritical. It gives us no very complete idea tions of the opponents of capital punishment. The it is denied both by reason and history. The con- of the venerable and excellent subject of the Me- position that the abrogation of the Jewish ceremony sciousness of self-responsibility is strong in great moir, and there is an evident hiatus in the outline, does not imply the repeal of the death penalty, be States; the interests involved in their changes are so apparently occasioned by the omission of a part of cause that penalty was prior to the Mosaic system the article, probably by its abbreviation. We refer to is just, doubtless; but the question is whether the sity of stability and security. Their rulers and citi- the first paragraph of page 371, which certainly as- previous economy itself is not abrogated? Many

sumes much more than the article presents. Holdich, of the Wesleyan University. This is a de- enjoined on Noah, who represented the race, and enlightful paper; albeit, some of our admiration may joined without qualification in regard to time, is the facts speak on this subject? What governments, be owing to the fact, that we read it seated on a ter-strong argument of its advocates. The absolute race, in a charming garden "down East," shaded by form of the injunction would seem to imply its perluxuriant trees, the air redolent with the fragrance of manence, but there are accompanying injunctions nities of Mexico and South America? And how is it new hay, and vocal with the music of birds. Prof. which are equally absolute, but which are now uni-H. sketches the outline of the history of the art, pre- versally deemed of no permanent obligation. For senting us with many interesting illustrations from instance, in the passage immediately preceding that literary sources, and throwing over the intrinsic which establishes capital punishment, there is a procharms of the subject, the additional attractions of a hibition of the eating of blood in the use of animal purely English and truly elegant style. One of his food - a very good restraint no doubt in some climent of fine art (for such it now really is) is more out the entire earth, and through all time? Yet it than any other suited to the patronage of our republis as absolute as that which enjoins the death penlican community. Painting and sculpture can thrive alty. And in the text which commands capital punwell, only where vast and hereditary fortunes allow ishment, the penalty is enjoined equally in respect Large nations, by their greater extent and multiplici- munificent patronage. In our country, where wealth to brutes which destroy human life as to men; and ty of functions, afford more room for the occupation is so generally diffused, and where, if it is largely Moses expressly provides for it in this respect; but of leading and ambitious minds, which, within nar- accumulated in one generation, it is widely scattered who now thinks it necessary to butcher the ox that rower limits, would ruin the State in plots against among numerous heirs in the next, such patronage goads its master? Such regulations were salutary each other. The ancient empires of the East were must, of necessity, be rare. But gardening, while it in the primeval state of society, when forms and destroyed more frequently by invasion than by inter- affords the richest gratifications of taste, is a most symbols were the means of moral impressions, but nal causes. China still stands, a venerable example economical art. While it lends a delightful adorn- in this age they are universally abandoned, and the of stability, though the largest empire in the world. ment, it can be made to yield, also, pecuniary ad question is now, whether the still more terrible fea-Rome did not finally fall by her greatness, but by vantage. We hail any effort to promote this truly tures of that economy are to be retained, while these

Art. IV. Is a very elaborate attempt to determine the Rationale of the atonement. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the most valuable article in the present number. It is from the pen of Rev. F. at that sea; had she passed it, and subdued and civi- G. Hibbard, the author of the well known work on the subject of Baptism. Mr. Hibbard discusses the three most prevalent hypothesis of the atonement, viz. 1. That which contends that the divine justice was vindicated in the person of Christ by a literal process of law-that its satisfaction consisted of an exact fulfillment of its original demand on man-the life of Christ satisfying for a broken precept-his death for a man-inflicted penality. 2. That which contends for the natural availableness of repentance, and ascribes little more than a suasive efficacy to the atonement, as an exhibition of the evil of sin, and a motive to repentance. 3. That which contends that theology and literature. We hope there is not one the sufferings of Christ were not a literal or substantial endurance of the penality of man's transgression, Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill. in whole or in part, in kind or degree, but a substitute for penality-something which answered with equal efficiency, under the circumstances, the end of good government. The reviewer proceeds then to discuss the design of penality, and the possibility of substitution, and to show that Christ did not suffer the penality of the law, but that his sufferings were it contains, however, some items of interest from the adopted as an equivalent vindication of the divine government. The whole subject is acutely thought out, perspicuously arranged, and expressed in a style perhaps too elaborate. The theological readers of the Review will doubtless find exceptionable points in the article; but we are much mistaken, if they do not consider it an invaluable discussion, and the chief | connection with the Congregational Associations and paper of the present number of the Quarterly.

Art. V. Is a very fine view of the light thrown by revelation, on questions of speculative philosophy, by Prof. Allen of Carlisle College. Prof. Allen is one of the most instructive and readable contributors to the Quarterly. He abounds in that variety of learned allusion, which enters so much into the peculiar character of the literary Quarterly, as it has been formed by the great transatlantic models. The arti- with apparent interest where lately he could not cle attempts no comprehensive outline of a philo- preach on account of prejudice, that the place of sophical system, but considers the membra disjecta meeting had become too strait, and the people have of revealed philosophy, by showing the light afford determined to build. He adds: "There is more ed by the Scriptures on some of the principal prob- room for two ministers here than there was for one lems of philosophical inquiry. Among these, are when I came." the existence and attributes of God, the eternity of matter, the origin and nature of man, the origin of evil, the doctrine of a future and retributive state. &c., &c. Several pages of eloquent dissertation, on the rationale of civilization follow, and the article concludes with a genuine peroration, genuinely eloquent. Prof. Allen's style is full of vivacity, and ornate to an excess, if style should be compared to the character of the subject.

raphy and history of the romantic valley of Wyo- "put down"-not written-which neither they nor ming, by Dr. Peck, who furnishes many original any one else can decipher. facts and anecdotes respecting it. We all know Wyoming by Campbell's beautiful poem. To those who wish the prose romance (still more interesting than the poetical) of this celebrated locality, we ing held the situation of Superintendent of the State commend this article. There are several "hair- Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, for 13 years, has rebreadth escapes" related in it, which strike us as remarkable Providences. One relates to the celebrat- town. At a meeting of his friends, held in Worcester ed Count Zinzendorf, the chief of the Moravians, on Saturday evening, a committee was appointed to who was the first white man that visited the savages wait upon Dr. Woodward, and ask him to sit for his of Wyoming. He pitched his tent at some distance bust, to be wrought in marble by some able artist, from the Indian wigwams, made a fire on its floor of and to be placed in the Hospital. earth, and sat down on some dried leaves to write, Dr. George W. Chandler has been appointed to while his interpreter made known to the Indian the office vacated by the resignation of Dr. Wood-

cuniary reward. They concluded that he came to observe their lands, preparatory to an invasion and conquest of them, and resolved to kill him immedi ately. Those appointed for the purpose approached the tent towards evening; they quietly glanced into

This able Quarterly for July is on our table. We it by pressing aside slightly the blanket that formed protected by the "Great Spirit," Missions were established, and many of those savages were re deemed from heathenism by their instrumentality matter very important, but frankly say we should tler, who, during an Indian massacre, fled into no more. It will be a favor to their large circles of lay, and he heard the balls rattle in their pouches safety to the fact that a large and rather enterpris Art. I. Is an elaborate critique on Mill's Logie, a ing spider had woven a web across the entrance work which we have heartily recommended to our of the hollow trunk. This led the Indian to supreaders. Though we cannot concur in all the re- pose that he could not have entered it, and thus previewer's positions, and think him somewhat excessive vented a closer examination. The article is replete

Art. VII. Is on "the vexed question" of capital have vet appeared in the Quarterly. The writer is Junishment. It is, we suppose, from the pen of Dr. miliar with the science, but possessed of valuable gument against capital punishment. 1. That "from original views of it, the result of mature reflection, abstract principles." 2. Revelation. 3. Expediof the science, and a good deal of valuable disserta- "abstract argument" is hardly worthy of the name erally. The circumstances which render a subject previous institutes are doubtless annulled. Is can-Art. III. Is on landscape gardening, by Professor lital punishment one of them? The fact that it was positions deserves emphasis, viz., that this depart. mates, but who deems it a moral obligation throughcircumstances, and in the same texts, are repudiated without a murmer! Our reviewer passes these con siderations in utter silence, though they are obvious ly fundamental in the discussion. In fine, we do not think the question of capital punishment rests materially on the Scriptures. Expediency is the main ground of the discussion, and this depends chiefly upon the state of society.

Art. VIII. consists of critical notices, brief but discriminating.

We are really proud of the character of our Quarterly. It will compare favorably with any similar publication in the land, and its present number will compare well with any previous one. It not only presents fine specimens of writing, but much original and profound thought, on leading questions o of our ministerial readers who does not take it.

WESTERN MISSIONS.

The Home Missionary for July is much of it occu pied with the report of the twentieth anniversary.-West, from which we extract the following,

Iowa.-Rev. Mr. Reed states that the settlement of Iowa commenced in 1833; in 1840, the population exceeded 42,000; and in 1844 it was 82,000. A this time it is over 100,000. Number of churches in the Des Moins Presbytery-forty; of which thirty one are Congregational, and nine Presbyterian. Five churches organized during the year contain seventy six members. The number of churches in Iowa. fostered by the Home Missionary Society, is now for ty, supplied with twenty-five ordained ministers.

MICHIGAN.-A missionary writes that there is a increasing demand for his labors, that he is heard

DO YOU WRITE FOR THE PAPER?

If you do, mind these three things :- First, write plainly, and only on one side of the sheet; unless, Secondly, if the paper be too thick and good, then do not write too close, and beware of blots and interlineations. Thirdly, remember the editors and printers are getting older every day-any thing like good, Art. VI. Is a very entertaining sketch of the topog- plain writing they can read, but there are some things

DR. S. B. WOODWARD.-This gentleman, after hav-

have made themselves familiar with the history and council his object, which was exclusively that of an ward, and has accepted the appointment.

MAINE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The Maine Annual Conference met in Hallowell, July first, and was opened by appropriate religious services by Rev. Bishop Waugh.

The roll of the members was called, and most of the Conference were present. J. Hobart was chosen Secretary, and H. M. Eaton, assistant. The time of meeting was fixed at 8 o'clock, A. M., and the time of adjournment at 12 M.

The Presiding Elders were appointed a committee to nominate the committees of Conference. Rev. G. Peck, D. D., and Rev. G. Lane, of the New York Conference, Rev. A. Stevens, editor of the Herald, and Rev. Messrs. Dwight and Shepard, of the N E. Conference, were introduced by the Bishop.

Dr. Peck addressed the Conference on the circu lation of the books and periodicals published by our business. Thus far its proceedings have been marked Book Concern. The deleterious influence of the with much harmony. Br. Allen will report them popular reading on the morals of the community, fully. Its members are good business men appar and the efforts of other denominations to supply even ently. I think, too, they are men of better physique Methodists with religious works, the sentiments of than usual among eastern Methodist preachers.which are not in accordance with our doctrines, and There is a considerable number of tall stature, and the limited circulation of our own publications, were not a few of good portly dimensions. Upon the whole the topics dwelt upon by the speaker. Our own in- our brethren "Swn East," I take it, are "well fed," terests, and the prosperity of Methodism, depend on though not superfluously stocked with money. Ou circulating the books now on the shelves at New churches are comparatively recent in Maine. Twen-York, among those who will read.

upon the preachers. Their own interests, as well as land. Now it is the largest Conference in New Engthe prosperity of the cause, require them to secure a land, and includes some 180 preachers. "What circulation of Methodist books and periodicals. all the other New England Conferences. Occasional

A communication was read from the Book Concern, at Cincinnati and from C. P. Brandon

subjects, viz., Education, Sabbath Schools, Books, Periodicals, Temperance, Slavery, Post Offices, Tracts, Bible, Minutes and Sabbath. A. A. Willetts, Mitchell, L. Wentworth and J. Mitchell, were con-Conference proceeded to the examination of dea- Their theology was congenial with the education of

Within twenty years we have had to remodel or rein the evening, sermon by S. Allen, build a large portion of them. This has been a vast Thursday, July 2.—Religious exercises by Father pecuniary effort of the people, yet it has been made

Hall. The Secretary having resigned, A. F. Bar- with surprising success. Who that knew Methodnard was chosen in his place. A committee was ism twenty-five or thirty years ago, does not per chosen to take into consideration the subject of the ceive that since that time the whole aspect of ou condon Convention.

Conference resumed the examination of the dea-London Convention.

cons; several cases were laid over, on account of were in school houses or private houses; our not presenting themselves to the committee of exam- churches were few, and those out of the way, slightly built, and frequently unpainted and unfurnished.

The candidates for admission into full connection, Now we have good churches in all the principal were called to the altar for examination before the communities of New England, and many in the Conference. When the questions of the Discipline smaller villages are ornaments to their scenery. Uniwere asked, an impressive address was made by the tarianism commenced its operations about the date Bishop, who remarked that the time for probation was referred to, yet with all its wealth and attractions it too short for the candidates to learn fully the nature of has maintained no comparison with us in efforts for the work on which they were about to enter, and church extension. for the church to know whether they would prove in Our measures for ministerial support are chiefl every respect, physically, intellectually and morally, complained of. Yet we contend that our advance adequate to the wants of the church. The questions ment in this respect has been rapid, under the cirof the Discipline have reference not to the gifts of stances, and that hopeful patience, not repining, the candidates, but to grace; without which, the is appropriate to our present condition. Thirty and most brilliant talents are only the powerful instru- forty years ago there was scarcely a preacher who ments for evil. The necessity of maintaining that received a regular and full allowance. They were faith, by which the trusting soul at first confided in frequently supported by contributions of produce and Christ, was insisted upon by the Bishop. In speak- clothing. There are instances of this kind now-aing on Christian perfection, he expressed the fear, days, but they are few, compared with what they that while we retained the words of the fathers, there were. Though there are yet many appointments in was a lack of the reality in many cases; and that we which our preachers come short of their allowance, used the same terms to express a far lower state of vet there are now a large number in all our annual

experience, than was formerly understood.

The candidates were urged to attend to the DisciIndeed, we doubt not that there is now more Conferences which afford a comfortable maintenance. pline; its excellence could not be too highly appre- tributed annually in the city of Boston by the M. E. ciated. We cannot see Wesley while we are here Church, for ministerial support, than was provided upon earth; but in the rules of the Discipline we forty years since in all the M. E. Churches of New have Wesley personified. The importance of the England We are gradually improving every year itinerancy was dwelt upon; a system which requires in this respect; the progress must be slow, necessasacrifices on the part of the people and the preach- rily, but it will be sure. Let us have patience, and ers, has yet its advantages; it gives a preacher to we shall see better days. We have now no sufferevery place, and a place to every preacher; and ings or labors to be compared with those of our when so much has been accomplished, and is now fathers. While their spirit remains with us we will doing by means of the itinerancy, he must be a de- not shrink from our less formidable privations. generate son of Wesley, who would shrink from the Doubtless there is yet much culpable neglect sacrifice, while two thirds of the world are open to among the people, in this respect; much miserable and drivelling cupidity-but let us appreciate justly

tion of whiskers and mustachios

H. Crawford, I. Keith and W. Summersides, were admitted and elected to deacons' orders.

Conference then adjourned P. M. Sermon by W. F. Farrington. In the eve-

I am happy to say there is a religious interest in this 1846. Baltimore, March 11; Philadelphia, April place. Last evening some inquirers for salvation,

1848. Providence, April 5. Friday, July 3 .- Religious exercises were conducted by G. F. Cox. J. Hobart was reelected Secretary, A. F. Barnard having resigned. J. Colby. N. A. Soule, E. K. Colby and F. B. Chase, were admitted to full connection, and elected deacons. E. H. Gam-

D. Higgins, C. B. Dunn, J. Thurston and E. H

Whitney, were elected elders. A discussion arose during the election of elders. with regard to the literary qualifications of the candidates. Some were of the opinion, that the peculiar circumstances of the preacher, and the wants of the church, should satisfy the Conference, though a satisfactory examination had not been passed by the candidate before the committee. It was urged that this had been the case in former times; that Wesley received as helpers, those who were deficient in their education; and that many who had been the most efficient laborers, had not passed a good examina tion, and in some instances, no examination at all before they were admitted. Sometimes the preach er had been sick, or unable to procure the books, or there had been a revival that had entirely engrossed the attention. In such cases it was manifestly un just to withhold ordination from the candidate, because he had not sustained a good examination on all the studies in the prescribed course. If the Conference was satisfied of his general intelligence and scholarship, there should not be a rigid construction of the rule of discipline. Others thought that the low requirements of our present course of study, should be complied with, by all those who are elected to orders. No circumstances could keep the preacher,

Conference proceeded to the election of local deaone and elders.

The Presiding Elders were constituted a miss committee. Conference then adjourned.

In the afternoon there was a sermon by E. Withee, of New York Conference. This evening we are to have our Sabbath School anniversary. C. F. ALLEN.

LETTER FROM MAINE CONFERENCE. The Conference-Appearance of the preachers-Fiscal condition of New England Methodism

HALLOWELL July 3, 1846. The Maine Conference is rapidly despatching its

ty-five years ago there was no Maine Conference, its The claims of the Quarterly Review were pressed whole present field being included in the New Eng

ly, we hear too, a strong expression of discouragement

We do not so judge of it usually. We make com-

monly a rather unqualified comparison with older

denominations: the comparison must of course b

land were in the field several generations before us

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations agreed upon by the Su-

BISHOP HEDDING.

BISHOP WAUGH.

RISHOP MORRIS.

BISHOP HAMLINE.

BISHOP JANES.

North Indiana, September 22.

New Jersey, April 12.

as far as consistent with other duties

1848. Baltimore, March 8; Philadelphia, March 29

It is understood, if one Bishop fail, through sick

North Indiana, September 23.

gan, September 15.

May 12.

amination, if he was qualified for the work of the by two or more being present at the same Conference

September 23.

June 10; Maine, July 1.

from March, 1846, to May, 1848.

9; Maine, June 30.

perintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church

New Jersey, April 22; New York, May 13.

New Hampshire, May 19; Vermont, June

29; New Hampshire, May 20; Vermont,

Illinois, September 15; Indiana, October 6.

Ohio, August 12; Ohio, September, 2;

linois, September 16; Indiana, October 7.

31; New Jersey, April 21; New York,

da, July 22; Genesee, Sept. 2; Michigan,

Ohio, August 11; Ohio, September

Baltimore, March 10; Philadelphia, March

work so valuable, and which is offered at a price so hath God wrought?" cheap. C. Baker, G. Webber and J. H. Jenne, were There is much complaint on the part of the preach appointed a committee to take into consideration the ers that the finances of the church in Maine are exceedingly deficient. The same complaint is heard in

The stewards of Conference were chosen, and and foreboding of future and serious declension in ominitees were then appointed on the following the church from this cause. To judge accurately of the subject, we must look at it comprehensively. S. F. Wetherbee, D. H. Mansfield, J. Taggert, A. P. unfavorable to ourselves, but it is certainly illegiti Sanborn, Z. H. Blair, R. B. Curtis, S. Sargent, B. M.

cons. F. A. Crafts and N. E. Rumery, were made the community; we have had to break up the ground for ourselves, to build our churches, our acadesuperannuated. Conference then adjourned. In the afternoon, public services were attended at 3 mies, our colleges, &c. Our first chapels were clock. Sermon by R. H. Stinchfield. At 8 o'clock of necessity hastily built and ineligibly located.

The candidates were asked if they used tobacco, the state of the case, and take hopeful views of it and but few were found addicted to this vile habit. Our brethren in Maine have perhaps the hardest, as The candidates having retired, the Bishop improved they have the most recent soil in New England to the opportunity to speak to the Conference on the cultivate; but God has done great things for them, personal appearance of the preachers. It did not whereof they are glad, and if such progress has been look right to him, to see them afraid to use the razor, made in about one generation, what will be the astransforming themselves into dandies by the cultiva- pect of their field when the brief space of another

has elapsed, if they faithfully adhere to their work H. K. W. Perkins, C. H. Titus, W. H. Foster, W. and their standards?

Public religious services were attended at 30'clock, ning, sermon by Br. Shepard, of the N. E. Confer-

were forward for prayers. May the Lord revive his work gloriously here, and all our preachers be bap-1847. Providence, April 7; New England, April 28 tized with the Holy Ghost, while they are here with one accord in one place.

1846. Providence, April 8; New England, April mon, R. G. Eaton and E. H. Small, were continued 1847. Rock River, August 4; Iowa, August 25

1846. Pittsburg, July 1; Erie, July 29; North 1847, Troy, May 26; Black River, June 16; Onei 1846. Troy, May 27; Black River, June 17; Onei-1847. Pittsburg, June 30; Erie, July 21; North ness or death, to attend the Conference assigned him. who was in the discharge of the active duties of the any one of his colleagues, who has no appointment itinerancy, from studying, if he was disposed to at that time, shall take his place, and preside in his study; and if studious, he would be prepared for ex- stead; also, that they shall mutually assist each other

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

We learn from the Christian Advocate and Jonrnal, that the third volume of the bound Minutes is now published, containing apward of 600 closely printed 8vo. pages, and embracing the Minutes of all the Annual Conferences from 1829 to 1845, inclusive. Price \$2, well bound in sheep.

The entire set, embracing all the Minntes from 1773 to 1845, may be had in three volumes; price six dollars. They are to be found at Waite, Peirce & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY - PROF. TEFFT

The next number of the Ladies' Repository-the only denominational periodical for ladies among us -begins, we believe, the editorial labors of our old and esteemed friend, Prof. Test. His numerous acquaintances in New England will give him a hearty greeting, and we have no doubt the circulation of the work in the East will be much angmented by his accession to the chair editorial. Of course our good brother of the Ohio Wesleyan University, who has conducted the Repository with so much tact and talent, will not think us invidious in this reference to local considerations.

We have a sincere pride for the character of this periodical. It will compare well in its typography, the artistic merit of its engravings, and the literary ability of its contents, with any of the gayer monthlies of Philadelphia or New York We would like to see it scattered all over the nation The maidens and mothers who read it can scarcely fail to exert thereby a better influence over the na tional mind. We have consigned too much our periodical literature for females to frivolous if not corrupting pens. Every effort to better it should be en-

We welcome Prof. Tefft to the "goodly fellowship" of the corps editorial. We learn from good authority that he has left his academic pursuits almost by compulsion. He had designed permanently to prosecute his professional duties, in the thriving college at Greencastle, where a fine field of useful ness, and the warm esteem of the public, cheered his labors. We are confident, however, that the change will benefit the church and we doubt not that his peculiar talents will find a congenial sphere in the editorship of a work which we deem the most important, though not the most pretending, in our denominational literature.

THE MAGNOLIA FOR JULY, is upon our table, illustrated by two engravings, and a fine table of contents. The flower plate is truly beautiful; the steel engraving, entitled "Get Wisdom," is excellent, except the drapery of the female figure, which is in bad contrast with the rest of the plate. This number coutains several genuine specimens of poetry; the first of a series of articles on John Wesley, by Rev. Daniel Wise, in his best style; a fine translation from Lamartine, by the translator of Madame Guizot's Tales, &c., &c. "The Broken Heart," is a romantic, and well executed sketch. The interesting "Leaves from a note Book of a Governess." we guess are from a pen with which we are familiar, through several entertaining publications. A series of letters from Europe is commenced. An original piece of music adds to the attraction of the number. This excellent monthly is issued at the extremely low price of \$1 per annum. The following are the July contents:-

Get Wisdom, (with a plate.) Sketch of John Wesley, by Rev. D. Wise. The Boy and his Angel, by Margaret O. Stevens.

The Broken Hearted. Solitude, by Miss Ann T. Wilbur.

Value of Time. Letters from Europe, No. 1. Pride, versus Truth.

To Correspondents.

A True Commonwealth. Leaves from the Note Book of a Governess. Farewell to Woodvale

You are very levely, Lady, (Music by I. N. Met-

A. Rice, Lowell. Wiley & Jordan, Boston.

Moving of the Waters in Kentucky .- A letter to Cassius M. Clay, dated Lewis Co., Ky., May 27, and published in the True American, invites Mr. C. to lecture in that county on slavery, and gives reaons for the measure, among which we find this, "that free and open discussion is one of the best methods of manifesting whatever is true, and of exposing whatever is false." The writer of the letter also repeats the remark of a neighbor farmer, as

"The anti-slavery sentiment of this country will soon be embodied and definitely known, and the fact will be made known that no man, whether Whig or Democrat, can have their votes who is either a practical slaveholder or an apologist for slavery.'

Postage. - Our correspondents forget too much their postage. A general neglect in this respect would ruin any paper. "A word to the wise is suif-

We are indebted to the American Tract Society's agent, No. 28 Cornhill, for the last report, a large and most interesting pamphlet.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER, of Cincinnati, left this port in the steamer Caledonia, for England, on Wednesday last. He goes with the design of attending the London Convention.

Elihu Burritt says that the annual profits of the whole shipping interests of the world amounts to \$24,000,000 per annum; and that the appropriation to support the British navy the current year, is \$33,620,200!

INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND .- The London Temperance Chronicle estimates the amount expended in England for strong drink, together with the losses cccasioned by intemperance, at £130,000,000, to which da, July 14; Genessee, August 25; Michiis added not less than £10,000.000, lost by accidents on sea and land, resulting immediately from drunk-Rock River, August 5; Iowa, August 26; Il-

> Three thousand two hundred and forty-one passengers were recently reported at the custom house in New York, as having arrived within two days.

A gentleman has left Honolulu, with press and types, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper in

LICENSES.—The total number of licenses granted in the State of Rhode Island last year, was fifteen. These were granted to three towns. For ten years prior to 1835, the average number per year had been six hundred and sixty.

The Catholic Bishop of the Sandwich Islands, writes a very exulting account of the spread of Catholicism in those islands. In 1840, there was not a Catholic on the island, and now there are between seven and eight thousand.

object of this co this subject, preaching a goo Do not rely sim point a committ you can be mad ble Society, by title you to rece Bibles. All mo irer of the N collections cred Society, you mu as early as the thing more. I rections in the cir them. Supply ence to be a loc Will you so rega Depositary of the Bibles and Testa bution. The mo ments you give and he will give

you can do much

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sary. Your own

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nothing: though Now this is a new

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NEW H

Dear Brethre

dereil several c

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be seen by you

improved. We have a var out quite cheap 50 cents, 75 cen and says. " Unte the calls abroad God's law. All th Christ, "The fiel the word of God. cow the seedwill grow in all la waters, and in al member the July Agent of Am. B

RELIGIO

Church, New York, th corner of Rector street clusive in their worsh wealthy, and being tour this attempt to remove

standing large sums we wealthy can hold a seat the present edifice, which been sold for \$103,000. to them," said the divin American Churches. German Missions .and fruitful that can well borers will som be incre will, after awnile, be do influence are to be publi erary and illiterate Geri intimately the holy leav Wesleyansa; or, in our Tar Meta inst Episcopa with ten thousand-fold in of heart-fest experience, century ag a, employed as more fully the way of heaver in the way of heaver is a proposed as the work is not experience.

work is obscuring with fing swelling buts of pr harvest field so ripe and harvest man to thrust in W. C. Ad. Pilgrim's Progress lgrim that made greate t, the missionary in A New Churches in the Presbyterian Her vo new Presbyterian ch ans, one Episcopal, to ere be no revivals in the inly a spirit of enlarge

SCIENCE A

gelical Churches in New

Mr. Dryden of Nev ale ing cast iron mall indred per cent. is i jually as good for most Lord hosse's Telesco g particulars concernin n a lecture recently de means of this instrum four stars, called the t extraordinary powers when tu ned upon the ad his father examined a great many have been f re still a great many of lve into any thing exers, anxious to find supp stily concluded that the lleased into stars. Al isse succeeded in getting ation, and during th ty of these unresolvable t forty-three of them we se the powers of the stars, and the grand r

. Thus is confirmed se has also enabled his n, which we may notice The Magnetic Telegr New York, now public was by the great Souther inlaneously in Albany, I Richester, and soon wis is in feed a revolution But the more than the second soon wis in the second But the power this simulation, we hate not yet se apted invasion of New to the free States could be of the free States could be of transportation. long have a foothold ing fartress of a mill We touch the wire of

ing to our rescue.

Another result we have
a this simultaneous pubtes will be broken up in ity of communication, ity of communication to the State and more one people, npulse. Washington is We can almost he

from its different of man. An excitent al. Whether good

For the Herald and Journal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE. BIBLE CAUSE.

Dear Brethren,-At your recent session, you or dered several collections for the current year. You fixed a month for each of these collections, as will be seen by your Minutes. The collection for the Bible Cause was ordered to be taken in July. The and of this communication is, to call your attention to this subject, and urge upon you the necessity of reaching a good Bible sermon, and taking up a libral contribution in your respective congregations .not rely simply on a collection; circulate cards ough the house after the discourse, and then appoint a committee of ladies to visit every member of the congregation, and solicit aid of all. Many of you can be made life members of the American Bi-ble Society, by the payment of \$30. This will en-title you to receive all the printed documents of the Society, and also to receive annually four common slotes. All moneys raised, may be remitted to Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, Concord, N. H., who is treasarer of the N. H. Bible Society. If you wish your collections credited in this year's report of the State you must see that your money is forwarded searly as the month of August, as the report will be printed the first of September. Let me add one hirz more. I wish you all to organize a Bible Sonety it your station, if possible, according to the di-sectors in the circular I have just sent to you all. This important. Seek out the destitute, and supply hem. Supply all the children with Testaments.— I wish every travelling preacher in the N. H. Confer-ence to be a local agent of the N. H. Bible Society. Vill you so regard yourselves! You may then send meand, and order of Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, the epositary of the State Society, a small quantity of bles and Testaments for sale, and gratuitous distrioution. The money received for sales, you will remit to Dr. C., and the number of Bibles and Testaats you give away, you will also return to him. al he will give you credit for them, just as if you and seat him the pay for them. Now, in this way, you can do much good. You can sell to many at cost, and bestow as a charity, when you think neces-ary. Your own discretion will tell you when to give and when to sell. If you cannot get full pay all cases, it will be better to take something than thing: though supply all, either by sale or gift .-Now this is a new dispensation, and I trust it will be

We have a variety of Bibles and Testaments in the pository at Concord. Small packages can be sent depisitory at Concord. Small packages can be sent unit quite cheap by stages. We have a good Bible for twenty-five cents; pocket Bibles, Polyglott, for 20 cents, 75 cents, and \$1, according to the binding. We have a royal octavo Bible bound in sheep, with serences, for \$1.50, and testaments bound in musfor 61/4 cents, and bound in sheep for 9 cents .-Inese are very cheap. See that every individual in our town owns a Bible. God speaks to individuals, ad says, "Unto you, O man. I call;" and that voice the Bible—the sword of his mouth. Remember as calls abroad. Millions are waiting to receive int's law. All the East is ripe for the Bible. Said Christ, "The field is the world," and "the seed is word of God." If so, can there be a harvest behe the seed is sown! The great object now is, to seed-the living, incorruptible seed, that will grow in all latitudes and longitudes, beside all waters, and in all seasons of the year. Please remember the July collections. Let them come in Yours affectionately, HENRY W. ADAMS,

Agent of Am. B. Society for N. H. and Maine. neord. N. H., July 1.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

An Aristocratic Church .- It is said of Trinity Barch, New York, that in their old place of worship at the paraer of Rector street, there was but one mechanic who held a seat, and that strong efforts were made to remove this one beheits from among them: they desired to be very VERY exbusive in their worship; but it so happened that he was is attempt to remove him, refused to sell his pew notwithstunding large sums were offered for it. None but the most wealthy can hold a seat in the sacred and rich vaulted aisles of the present edifice, which cost \$96,000, while the pews have cen soil for \$103,000. The "poor have the gospel preached them," said the divine founder of our religion; but not in all

tter awarle, be doubled. Books of pure and sanctifying are to be published, and put into the hands of the hi-diliterate Germans. Germany itself is to feel most y toe holy leaven, and light and tire of unadulterated leaven or to the work. "Chicking it is in the property" isin; or, in other words, "Christianity in earnest." other Episcopal Charch must pay back to Germany, ton to as exploid increase, the pure evangelical teachings exteloit experience, which some of its sons, more than a uny age, caployed so successfully, in teaching Mr. Wesley et all, the way of holiness. Every portion of our German kits over any with flowers, or lasten with fruit, or presentst first so ripe and ready with golden grain, inviting the

grint that made greater progress than that of Buoyan. Mofto missionary in Africa, says he is putting it into the man garb, and remarks, "If he does not travel this land igh and through, I shall be much mistaken."

New Churches in New Orleans .- A correspondent te Presbyterian Herald states, that during the past year new Presbyterian chapels have been erected in New Orone Episcopal, two Baptist, and one Methodist. If no revivals in the churches of that city, there is cery a spirit of enlargement. The gathering of six evancal Churches in New Orleans is a new era in its religious

CIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Mr. Dryden of Newark has discovered a process of ing cast iron malleable, by which a saving of several per cent, is made, and an article manufactured ly as good for most purposes for which cast iron is used. Lird hosse's Telescope.—We gather a few interestparticulars concerning the power of this great telescope, a lecture recently delivered in Dublin, by Dr. Scoresby. means of this instrument, Lord Rosse has discovered that our stars, called the trapezium in Orion, are six stars. But extraordinary powers of the instrument were best exhibit-when to ned upon the nebuke, of which Sir John Hershell at many have been found resolvable into stars; but there till a great many of these nebulæ that no telescope could to any thing except misty specks; whence astronoanxious to find support for the nebular hypothesis, have y concluded that they were absolute nebuke as yet unsel into stars. About the close of last year, the Earl of succeeded in getting his great telescope into complete ion, and during the first month of his observations on these unresolvable nebulæ, he succeeded in ascertaining three of them were already resolvable into masses of Thas is confirmed the opinion that we have only to inthe powers of the instrument, to resolve all the nebulæ stars, and the grand nebular hypothesis of La Place into a d astronomical dream. The telescope of the Earl of has also enabled him to make some discoveries in the , which we may notice hereafter.

The Magnetic Telegraph as a Means of Defence in seasyspapers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia ork, now publish simultaneously the points of the great Southern mail. The news is also published ally in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva ter, and soon will be from Boston to Washington. revolution.

this simultaneous publication of news gives a

power this simultaneous publication of news gives a latare not yet seen dwelt upon. In case of an atvasion of New York, the whole armed male populaifee States could now be directed here with the rachighting. Ruifroads and steamboats furnish the
transportation,—and no power on a foreign country
have a forthold among the people who possess these
and prodigious means of concentrating their strength.

orders of a million of armed men are now within
t touch the wire of the telegraph and in an instant they
our rescue.

touch the wire of the telegraph and in an instant they our rescue.

Treath we have scarcely dwelt upon as inevitable simultaneous publication of ideas. The power of the ill be broken up in some degree by this intensity and feramunication, and the Union will be solidified bense of the State sovereignties. We shall become are one people, alike, acting alike, and having more Westington is as near to us now as our upward We can almost hear, through the telegraph, members as as they speak. The country now will be excited from its different capitals. Man will immediately remain the excitement will thus be general, and cease As conserved capitals. Man will immediately le-A excitement will thus be general, and cease. Whether good or ill is to come from all this we e, but that the telegraph is to exert an important our political and social interests, no man can doubt.

Summary of Intelligence.

for the Saturday preceding the first Monday in May, have been consent to serve twelve months. The consequence was, they printed and laid before the Legislature. The returns show all returned again to camp, to take action upon the new conthat a considerable number of the banks exceed the circulation ditions prescribed. What a state of things!—Mobile Adver allowed by law. There are eleven such cases of excess in the returns, and the aggregate excess is not far from \$139,000.—

Sure countries. N. Y. Tribune.

A man in Waterville, Me., who signs himself C. S., wishes to inform President Polk that he will take the war by contract, and agree to thrash the Mexicans into perfect submission, for has issued a circular "To THE PEOPLE," noticing the call stealings" included .- Newburyport Courier.

dye-house in the Messrs. Sillsby's woollen factory, which destroyed the whole building and contents. Loss said to be \$10,The circular concluded with the Governor's pledge to use his

arrowly escaped.—Keene Sentmel.

The house and out buildings, known as the "Green Place," Concord, N. H., owned by George W. Ela, and occupied by several families, were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

Plumer Dennet, Esq., was struck by lightning on Friday even- and the result was the death of both combatants. ing, killing a cat in the arms of one of the immates, without injuring the individual, or doing much damage to the house. Vermont.-George Niles, a revolutionary soldier,

recently died at Shattsbury, Vt., at the advanced age of 105 powder. Massachusetts,-President Everett will deliver the vard College, on Friday, the 28th of August. On the same

Beta Kappa Oration. The Stoughton Railroad Depot was entirely destroyed by five about one o'clock Saturday morning. Loss about \$ 9,000. Partly insured.

The "Pilgrim House," kept by Mr. Joseph White, Plycovered, the flames had made such progress that the boarders escaped with difficulty, and many lost all their effects except the clothing they took with them. The building is a total loss, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Chicago Congressional owned by Benjamin Hathaway, and insured at the State Mu- District, Illinois. tual office in Boston for \$2,600. Furniture a total loss, owned by Mr. White, and insured for \$1,000 at the Firemans' Office

A wooden dwelling house in Bridgewater, the property of Isaac Hudson, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with most of the furniture.

On the night of the 17th inst., the paper mill belonging to the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and occupied by Messrs. Vinton & Bond, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000. Insured for \$13,000.

affray occurred between V. W. Peyton, his step son, J. Van-Quick Work .- The arrival of the Caledonia at Boston or Thursday afternoon, was telegraphed to Springfield by the wires immediately, together with a few items of her news .-Col. Lombard conveyed the intelligence to Hartford, where it was published in the Times, and a copy of that paper was brought back here and handed to us by Col. L., before we had brought back here and handed to us by Col. L., before we had so far has been very favorable. Along the valley of the Gauchi-received our accounts of the steamer's news by mail.—Spring- loupe, the corn crops are represented as giving extraordinary

Rhode Island .- The Hou. Tristram Burgess, formerly of Rhode Island, but now residing within the State of Massachusetts, a short distance from Providence, has, within a few years past, been living in such strict retirement from all public affairs, that he had become almost forgotten to the community He emerged temporarily from that retirement a few days since, however, and reappeared among his old friends and acquaint. try in London, we would think him entitled to consult his own ance at Providence, apparently in all the mental and physical vigor of his palmiest days, and on Friday last made a most able and eloquent speech, before a committee, in support of the payment of the St te debt. In argument, diction and persuasive eloquence, says the Providence Journal, it was equal to his best efforts in his best days .- Journal of Com.

Connecticut. - The Legislature of Connecticut closed its session at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th .- Union. The House, on Wednesday, passed a resolution, appropriating \$1,000 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy in the Revolutionary War, saying with his last breath, that his only regret was, he had but one life to give to his country.

New York .- Dreadful Accident .- During a severe thunder gust at Rochester, on Friday afternoon, the roof of a schoolhouse blew off, and the chimneys and gable end were town college, D. C., recently appointed chaplains in the army Gram Missions.—Here is a field the most ample all funtia that can well be imagined. Our sixty German later were one hundred children in the apartment at the time, and the brick and timbers fell in all parts of the school, wounding about the search of the second wounding about the search of the almost every pupil in it, and killing ber of children reported to be injured is 34; all but three or four it is believed will recover.

The boys' department was but slightly injured in the roof, James Schellinger, pilot, in the 94th year of his age. He was yards, and the heaviest portion 20 or 30 feet .- Rochester Daily and was with Commodore Barney in the hard fought battle off

New Jersey .- The Hessian Fly .- The Rahway Advocate says: "This destructive insect is making sad havor among the wheat fields in this vicinity. One field of twelve acres, which a fortnight ago gave promise of from 250 to 300 battles. There were 103 wounded in the two battles, of whom, bushels, will not probably be worth putting a cradle into. So up to yesterday, three had died in the hospital at Point Isabel. Fifty have been sent to St. Joseph's Island. There are 12 cut off. It is some seven or eight years since this fly has appeared in this quarter."

Pennsylvania. - A young lady named Martha was recovered.

with a scythe. The Trenton News says it blowed with great levelling some fields of grain and grass as completely as if cut violence for about ten minutes, and was followed by a copious Counterfeiter Arrested .- A man who stated his

Sabbath to his congregation a sermon from the text, "Whence On examining him, \$1,325 in counterfeit bills, purporting to come wars and fightings ?" It is said by those who heard it, be of the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Bank, of to have been a powerful production.

collection, owned by the Prince d'Essling, son of Marshal Messrs. Nelson & Bradford, South Market Street, which near-Massena, has been purchased by Dr. Thomas Wilson, of New- ly destroyed the inside of the building. Their loss is supposed ark, Del., through his agent in Paris, for 37,000 francs, or to be about \$25,000, of which \$15,000 was insured. The about \$7,500. The collection contains nearly 10,000 speci- building was also insured.

when plumage changes.

and no doubt has got it before this.

Railroad Accident.—A serious accident occurred on Friday evening, on the railroad between Cumberland and Baltimore, to the Rio Grande, as a member of a General Court Martial, about 35 miles from Cumberland. The locomotive run over a to try Col. Whistler of the infantry, and Capt. Thornton of the cow on the track, by which it was thrown off, with one of the dragoons, under arrest by order of Gen. Taylor. passenger cars, which was very much shattered. Two passthe negligence of the engineer .- Phila. Public Ledger.

county, Va., not only have the crops of grain and corn been en- band. tirely destroyed, but the soil has been totally swept away by A new census of Wisconsin is now in process of being tak train heaps of stones. Many of the inhabitants were compelling an increase of over 100,000 in five years. ed to leave their dwellings, not unfrequently in the night, and take refuge in the open wood.

North Carolina.-The project of connecting the city in that State. Wilmington, N. C., Railroad with that of South Carolina, finds The pilot boat H. Clay, seized at Baltimore on suspicion

South Carolina-Crops.-The Winyah Intelligencer Death by Lightning.-Mrs. Ann Karrikoffe was killed by says the crops are growing finely under the influence of the lightning at Middle River, Va., 17th ult. She was about 30 present showery weather. The editor has seen whole fields of corn in tassel, and rice and potatoes are both looking well.—

The same paper states that there are fears for the rice crop

Springfield, charged with being the murderer of a woman a higher up on the Pee Dee and Santee. Both these streams, few weeks since. The woman was run over by the cars, and

Georgia-Macon and Western Railroad .- It is said | Capt. Coy has returned from Washington, and has succeeded that this road is nearly completed to Forsyth; and that it is in contemplation to run the cars from Macon to Griffin on the pendent of the regiment to be raised in this State. fourth of July. It is also supposed that the road will be com- The Rochester American says:-An intelligent friend, just pleted to Atalanta by the 1st of September.

not embark for the seat of war yesterday, as was expected. __ be great beyond all precedent or belief. The steamers Telegraph and Alabama had been chartered for he purpose, and were to have left yesterday morning at 10 ish, a life of Mahomet.

o'clock. The volunteers were in complete readiness, and at] an early hour, commenced coming in with their trains of baggage, &c., a large portion of which was placed in the boats, Maine.—The statements of the Banks of Maine when orders were received from the Governor, through the Brigadier General, forbidding their departure unless they would

Sure enough!

Mississippi-A Sad Position.-We learn from the twenty millions, or for ten millions with the "pickings and for troops—alleging the want of money to pay for their trans-stealings" included.—Newburyport Courier. New Hampshire.—Fire in Gilsum.—We regret to learn that a fire took place on Saturday morning last, in the and enjoining them strictly "to expend money so obtained and enjoining them strictly to expend money so obtained 000, and \$3,000 insured. A man who slept in the factory utmost exertions to have any money so received promptly refunded by either the National or State Government."-New Orleans Bee.

Missouri .- An altercation recently took place near Palmyra between George W. Buckner, Esq., county attorney, A house at the north part of Portsmouth, owned by John and John W. Glove, a young student at law. Pistols were used

> The St. Louis New Era of the 12th inst, states that a re port had reached that place, of preparations being made at Nauvoo to blow up the Holy Temple of the Mormons with gun-

Tennessee-Drowned .- William Blanchard, a cabin boy on board the Independence, was lost overboard on the Annual Address before the Association of the Alumni of Harfrom Cincinnati, about eighteen or nine een years of age, and is spoken of by the officers of the boat as being an active and day, Charles Sumner, Esq., in addition, will deliver the Phi promising youth.

Indiana .- We learn that a beautiful young lady in Delaware county, Ia., having been compelled by her father to narry a gentleman of fortune, though she had promised her hand to another, took poison in her coffee the morning after her mar mouth, was destroyed on Friday morning. When first dis- riage, while at breakfast with her husband and parents, and expired in less than an hour.

Illinois.-John Kerr, a farmer on Long Prairie, i

Ohio.-A part of the great southern mail which was recently stolen from the steamboat, at Cincinnati, has been recovered. The letters, however, had all been rifled of their

The Crops.-The Columbus Journal gives a good report of the crops in that region. The wheat was nearly ready for the sickle; the corn was backward, but a few days would bring it up; and rye and oats look well. Kentucky.-A few days since, in Warren Co., an

trees, and his brother in law, W. Hughes, in which Vantrees was killed, Peyton dangerously wounded, while Hughes escaped with little damage Texas-Crops in the West of Texas.-The season promise. The people expect to be ready to provision a very

The State has furnished, it is said, about 2000 men for the American Muisters Abroad .- It is said that Mr.

heavy number of emigrants.

McLane thinks to return to the United States in September; and after the very efficient service he has rendered to his coun-We understand, also, that Mr. King, our excellent minister

ia Paris, wishes to return to the United States. We regret to

see that his health has been delicate. A Paris correspondent of the Charleston Courier says, that "Mr. King has been suffering much of late from a chronic disease to which he is subject, but is now better, and does not mean to abandon his post temporarily until the latter part of July."-Washington A Washington letter states that the President has "ordered General Gaines to be tried by court martial on charges grow-

ing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convention of the court."

driven into the room occupied by the female department. of occupation, arrived in New Orleans on the night of the 18th Another Revolutionary Veteran Gone .- Died on the 15th ult., at his residence, Cape May, near Cape Island, Mr.

and no one was hurt. Masses of the roof were carried 200 actively engaged on shipboard in our revolutionary struggle, the cape, between the ships Hyder Ally and Monk. The Horrors of War .- A letter dated Point Isabel

Great Experiment in Steam .- An experimental Whitman, while out on a pic-nic party on the banks of the Wissahickon, accidentally slipped off a shelving of rocks, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. The body bany, N. Y., who expects to accomplish with it a speed of twenty-five miles an hour! The steamer is to be of immense length compared with her beam, and will have great power apon Saturday afternoon, blowing down trees and fences, and plied to her propeller wheels. Her projector confidently contemplates that she will make the passage between New York

shower, without thunder or lightning.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, preached last Y., on Friday, on suspicion of having passed counterfeit bills. Chilicothe, Ohio, were found on his person.

Destructive Fire .- Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Delaware.—It is reported that the ornithological Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the drug store of

mens in perfect preservation, belonging to some 4,000 species, Navy Yard.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Au and not only giving each sex, but the different ages in cases rora, that 900 men are now engaged in the Navy Yard. The Independence will be ready for sea in three or four weeks .-Maryland.—The Hagerstown Pledge says the rust Her guns have been changed to a heavier calibre, with fewer of then to ned upon the nebulse, of which Sir John Hershell is doing much damage among the wheat in that section. The his fuller examined and catalogued about 2000. Of these Mediterranean wheat was in advance of the other kinds, and it was believed would not suffer much. The corn wanted sun, be done at a cost of \$5000. In the rope walk, some ten or twelve tons are turned out daily.

Colonel Gates, of the United States Army, has been ordered

A Female Clerk of a Court .- The Frankfort (Ky.) Com unknown, slightly, and the other, J. C. Dodge, of Boston, received a deep cut in the head. The accident is attributed to complished and estimable lady of the late John Trimble, as Virginia-Destructive flood in Va .- In Hampshire clerk of the Carter circuit, in the place of her deceased has

the resistless impetuosity of the recent floods, leaving in their en, and it is estimated that the population will be 150,000, be-

A bill has passed the Legislature of New Hampshire to it corporate the city of Manchester. This is the first and only

increased favor in both those States, and is likely to be carried of being a slaver, was, after examination, released from cus-

as well as the shorter rivers, are full. The height of the water it was suspected at the time that she had been previously murwill be this week, and by Saturday the prospect of the rice dered and placed upon the track. Nevils has since been examined and acquitted.

arrived from the valley of the Mississippi, informs us that the Alabama-More Confusion.-The volunteers did amount of agricultural products in that region, this season, will

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Wreck of the Brig Sutlej, of Pictou, N. S.—Loss of Thirty Lives.—The schooner Dusky Sally, Capt. Wilder of Hingham, arrived at Stevens' wharf this morning at about halfpast 9 o'clock, bringing the sad intelligence of the loss of the brig Sutlej, Capt. Graham, together with thirty lives.

The brig was from Pictou, bound to Fall River, and had on against the protective policy. The brig was from Pictou, bound to Fall River, and had o

board about seventy souls. The passengers were partly Scotch, and were families in comfortable circumstances, bound from their homes to the State of Maryland, where they were going to work in some of

The brig struck on the Sow and Pigs, a cluster of rocks

about 30 miles from this place, between Gay Head and Cuddynunk, at about a quarter-past 3 o'clock this morning.-Newport Daily News, Saturday.

The Providence Journal of Tuesday says the sum of \$730

was raised in Newport for the sufferers by the Sutlei, and that the dead were buried on Sunday, followed to the grave by a

day, the 14th, at noon, at which time the two parties, i. e., the Mormons and the anti-Mormons, were in arms in hostile array; the city was in a perfect uproar, and a bloody collision seemed inevitable. The avowed design of the anties is not only to enforce the removal of the Mormons, but to destroy the temple at Nauvoo. They have armed themselves, and, with a force 400 strong, are encamped near Nauvoo. The Mormons and their friends and allies, (who are called Jack-Mormons,) have prepared themselves to resist, and have mustered a force of 690, including many German emigrants and American citizens. including many German emigrants and American citizens, who have recently purchased property at Nauvoo. Even some of the females are said to be provided with guns. Great excitement, and apprehension and distress, prevailed amongst the persecuted party.

The House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the tariff.

Mr. Thompson (Democratic) of Pennsylvania advocated a continuance of the present tariff, as a great and valuable measure. He said many funny things, and created much merincluding many German emigrants and American citizens, persecuted party.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA-FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Steamship Britannia arrived Saturday, the 4th, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 19th, and London papers to the evening of the 18th. The general state of trade remained about the same. The

English crops look finely.

The success of the Irish Coercion Bill is considered impos

Matters were tolerably quiet in Ireland. The brief, but lucid, despatches of General Taylor have at

tracted much admiration. Lecomte, the would-be assassin of Louis Philippe, has been brought to trial, con lemned to death, and executed.

The Mexican war has exercised the pens and the tongues of all the professional potiticians of the Old World. The London Times of June 15 says: The despatches of Gen. Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the ule to another, absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in the narrative of American ex-

we have not the sligitest wish to detract from the honors which he has gallantly exceed under the flag of his country.

The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demon strates the utter inability of that givernment to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrades the

cessive warmth had been without a parallel in England during the last sixteen or twenty years. That affliction violation was then made to reconsider, but lost—yeas 101, mays 105.

the last sixteen or twenty years. That afflicting visitation of Heaven, rarely witnessed in that country, death by comps described had been frequent in different parts of the land.

All fears for the safety of the Corn Bill are over. The most critical stage—that of the Committee, has been passed triumphantly, and with a numerical strength greater than was anticipated.

A Trieste letter from Romelia, states that the Turks have attacked the Catholics of that country, torn them from their

attacked the Catholics of that country, torn them from their houses, and dragged them through the streets, because they would not abjure their religion. The Greeks were obliged to interfere to save the victims of functions from being massacred. From this time the inveteracy between the Turks and Christians had been so great, that it had been found necessary to send detackments of troops to keep peace between them.

The announcement that the Russian tariff would undergo an immediate relaxation, has caused great interest in the com-

mercial circles. Under any circumstances, it has been understood for some days past, that Peel would not give up the reins until the Corn

According to the Limerick Reporter, 3,857 emigrants have left that city for the United States the present season.

The whole property of the family of Czartoryski, in Poland, has been confiscated. It has yielded an annual revenue of nearly a million of dollars. nearly a million of dollars.

Shocks of an earthquake have recently been felt at Malta and other islands on the Mediterranean. Not less than nineteen vessels have been added to the Brit-

ish navy since the first of April, of which number thirteen are ernment to exercise a rigid surveillance over an association in Paris, known as "Young Italy," its objects being considered

Great preparations are making for the "Evangelical Alli-Great preparations are making for the "Evangelical Allince," which is to hold its first meeting at London in August.

The British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge the filtering Standard, connecting Monday, July 27, and closing on the Standard of Standard Connecting Monday, July 27, and closing on the Standard Connecting Monday, July 27, and closing on the Standard Connecting Monday, July 27, and closing on the Standard Connecting Monday, July 27, and closing on the Standard Connecting Monday and Standard Co ance," which is to hold its first meeting at London in August. has suspended its operations.

The potato crop in Great Britain looks promising, though there are rumors that the last year's disease has made its appearance in some districts. These rumors are not well au theaticated, however.

The Journal des Debats has lately published a remarkable

article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. It thinks that Mexico is totally unable to resist the U States, an I that the existing hostilities will result in its dis-The next battle on the Free-trade ground will take place in

Sugar, an article which has too long "taken in" the country. Intelligence from Algiers is of the usual character-tribes have revolted, been chastised and submitted. SWITZERLAND. We fear some further troubles to this part of the world .-

The Assemblee Constituente has proposed to take the property of communes and make it the means of supporting the people. Against any such measure the Bernois protest most loudly, and will sooner begin another revolution than permit it.

Recent despatches from Caucasus set forth the details of some operations which have been very advantageous to the Rus-Vast preparations are making for the marriage of the Em-

peror's daughter, the Princess Olga.

Congressional.

In Senate, June 27, Mr. Evans presented a petition for the

an senare, some 21, sire Evans presented a petition for the adoption of some peaceable mode of settling national disputes. Referred to the committee on foreign Relations.

Mr. Miller called up the joint resolution from the House, granting public ground in Washington for the Washington Monument.

passed by informally.

Several private bills were then passed, and the Senate went Eastham & S. Wellfleet,

favor of the present tarill. Mr. 1100atts next obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, June 29, sundry resolutions of inquiry relative to defences and improvement of rivers, and erection of light houses in the State of Texas, were adopted.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bagby, to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, was adopted; yeas 30 nays 11.

The resolution of Mr. Simmons, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for specific estimates of the 16th inst., was adopted after being amended, on motion of Mr. Davis, so as to call for specific estimates of the \$54,000,000, which the Secretary says is annually drawn from the people for the benefit of manufacturers.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Penn., offered a resolution

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Penn., offered a resolution

says is annually drawn from the people for the state of the House, Mr. Thompson of Penn., offered a resolution that the House sit until 7 o'clock, with a recess from 3 to 5, until the tariff bill is disposed of. On motion of Mr. Houston of Ala., this was amended so as to prohibit a recess, and then adopted, the rules being suspended for that object. (So, until Thursday next, they will sit each day from 10 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.!!)

Stoughton, 21

Easton, 22

Lune 25. o'clock P. M.!!)
One or two bills from the Senate were referred to appropri-

against the protective policy.

Mr. Seddon of Va., followed in favor of free trade and an

Mr. Seddon of Va., followed in favor of free trade and an alteration of the present tariff.

Mr. Goodyear of N. Y., followed and spoke in a very precise and measured style against the present tariff, and in favor of a modification.

Mr. Strong of N. Y., next got the floor and advocated the same side of the question.

Mr. Kaufimann of Texas, followed against the present tariff, and in justification of our government in claiming Texas to the Rio Grande, and sending our army there.

Mr. Blanchard of Penn., uext got the floor and made a very interesting speech in favor of the present tariff. He was listened to with marked attention and occasionally he made the members laugh heartily at his dry humor.

War upon the Mormons.—The lawless and sharneful proceedings against the Mormons have reached a fearful pass. The St. Louis Reveille of the 16th contains accounts from Hancock county, the theatre of the outrages, up to Sun-absurdations of Mass., made a thorough speech, exposing the absurdations of the proposed tariff, and its incapacity for revenue or represented.

Proceedings of the Senate unimportant, June 30.

timent.

Mr. Hunt of Virginia, spoke against the present tariff, and in favor of free trade.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia, followed in a very rapid manner, with an able argument in opposition to the bill under con-

ideration.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, defended the present tariff in be-All. Carron, of New York, determed the present carrin to be-half of his district, which he praised warmly. It raised 1,600,000 bushels of wheat annually, and it sustains the tariff. It raises half a million of sheep, and sustains the tariff. Adjourned.

In Senate, July 2, the bill for the retrocession of Alexandria o Virginia, was passel—ayes 32, nays 14.

The House met at 9 o'clock. Mr. McDowell of Ohio, o

The House met at 9 o'clock. Mr. McDowell of Onio, on leave, made a personal explanation. From principle, and not on any disappointment, he was opposed to the bill for reducing the tariff, reported by the committee of Ways and Mans.—His colleague, Mr. Brinkerhoff, had spoken correctly the sentiments of the Ohio Democratic members in saying that they could not vote to tax tea and coffee, nor for the Committee's

bill.

After so; 12 very severe debates between Messrs. Fries of Obio, Rathbun of N. Y., J. R. Lagersoll of Pa., McKay of N. C., Norris of N. H., and Davis of Miss., the House proceeded to vote on the schedules of the tariff bill, and up to 5 o'clock, were miking a very general transfer of articles from one schedule to action. The course taken by the Ohio delegation, it is believed, will defeat the bill altogether.

ploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill and courage, and TEA, COFFEE & SALT FREE OF DUTY-REPEAL OF THE FISHING BOUNTY. No session of the Senate July 3.

Is the Ilbare, the bill to reduce the tariff and various amond-tents were offered, some of which passed, and others were rejected.

Mr. Hungerford's substitute was verbally amended, and then

descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations.

The weather during the last fortnight had been intensely, oppressively hot—too hot to move or almost to think. The thermometer, at times, had reached a tropical altitude. The example of the properties of the properties of the properties of the bill, as amended, to the House. The previous question was then moved and sustained by the House, as the properties of the bill, as amended, to the House. The previous question was then moved and sustained by the House, and their reported to the bill, as amended, and their rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill, as amended, to the House. The previous question was then moved and sustained by the House, and their rejected.

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Notices.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. The graduates of the Wesleyan University, who are members of the Philorhetorian Society, are earnestly invited to be present at the annual unceting, to be holden at the Philorhetorian Hill, Lasslay evening, August 4, as business of special importance will come before the Society. J. E. King, Corresponding Sec.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY. The arrest examination of the classes of this Institution will compare on Monlay, July 20, and continue three days.

the friends of education, is requested. he friends of education, is requested.

The visiting committee is especially desired to be present rom the beginning of the examination.
E. Greenwich, June 39. GEO. B. CONE, Principal.

The next preachers' meeting for Lynn and vicinity will be held at Marblehead, July 13. Text, Heb. 9: 22. J. A. SAVAGE, Secretary.

CAMP MEETING ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD, the following Saturday.

CAMP MEETING AT EASTHAM, For Sandwich and Boston Districts, and all others who wish to attent, in Milenial Grove, at Eastham, commencing Monday, August 10, and closing on the following Saturday.

B. OTHEMAN,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT - SECOND QUARTER.

Taunton,* Dighton, Sabbath afternoon, July 18 19 " 25 26 Somerset, Wareham, Monument, Fall River, Varren, 22 23 South Somerset, Sabbath evening, Head of the River,* " 29 30 Fairhaven, Sabbath afternoon, Providence,* Pawtucket,* July 31 Sept. 1 2 5 East Greenwich, Sabbath evening, Scituate, a grove meeting, Burrillville, a grove meeting, Woonsocket,* Cumberland, 19 20 22 23 New Bedford, Elm and Pleasant Streets,* South Dartmouth,* Westport Point, Little Compton, Little Compton," 25
Newport,* 26 27
Portsmouth, Sabbath evening, 27
Rochester,* 28
N. B. The quarterly meeting will be at those places to which the star is fixed.
New Bedford, June 26. F. UPHAM.

SANDWICH DISTRICT - SECOND QUARTER

Monument.

Mr. Benton opposed it, as a scheme for robbing the people who would contribute their dollars for that proper and patriotic motive.

Mr. Miller advocated its passage.

Mr. Benton rejoined, and denounced all such begging schemes as frauds upon the community.

Mr. Allen opposed the resolution. It was only another scheme to fasten down the Capitol in this place.

Mr. Davis advocated it. After further debate by Messrs.
Beaton, Dayton, Crittenden and Beuton, the resolution was passed by informally.

SANDWICH DISTRICT—SECOND QUART

West Sandwich, July 26 Barnstable and Ityannis Mission, Marston's Mills and Osterville, N. & S. Yamouth & N. Dennis Mission, Chatham and Harwich, South Truro,
Truro, eve, Aug. 16 Wellfleet, 20 Provincetown, Aug. 8 9 Aug. 15 16 Ang. 18 19 Several private bills were then passed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the Hause, the debate on the tariff was resumed.

Mr. Bedinger spoke in opposition to the tariff of 1842. Mr. Ewing of Pa., made a strong constitutional argument in favor of the protective policy. Mr. Pollock followed with a strong tariff speech. Mr. Towns next addressed the Committee ingainst the present tariff. Mr. Tibbatts next obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

Eastham & S. Wellsleet, at E., eve, Orleans, Holnes' Hole, at Eastham & S. Wellsleet, at E., eve, Orleans, Holnes' Hole, at E., eve, Orleans, Holnes' Hole, Sept. 7 Chilmark, 89 At Holmes' Hole, Edgartown, 10 Chappoquidic, 11 Nantucket, Centre Street, Fair Street, Fair Street, Fair Street, Aug. 23 At Orleans, Aug. 22 23 At West Duxbury. At Marshfield, Oct. 3

Oct. 10 11

Oct. 17 18

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Lamp, 100 lbs., 12 a 18 Cheese, best, per
Tub, best, ton, 10 a 16 Chemon, do
Shipping do per
ton, 7 a 10 Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 4 00 a 4 25 Onions, 100 bachs 0 00 a 6 00 1 75 a 2 00 Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00 0 00 a 0 00 Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 0 00 a 0 00 Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00 WOOL,—[Wholesale Prices.]

88 a 40 | Com. to 1-4 do

88 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
do 1st qual.

85 a 37 | do 2d qual.
28 a 30 | do 31 qual. do prime,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

From the Massachusetts Ploughma

Rev. D. Field, Williamstown, Vt. Rev. J. Twitchell, Williamstown, Vt. Rev. Samuel A. Cushing, Stratham, N. H.

HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.]
Country, old, cwt. 0 80 a 0 95 | East. pres'd, ton, 1200 a 1300
Do. new, " 0 00 a 0 00 | Straw, cwt. 70 a 75 lst sort, 1845, HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]
18 a 20 | 2d sort,
FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Bostos, July 4. Flour—There has been a good demand for Flour the past week, and the receipts not being large, prices remain firm. The sales comprise 2,000 a 3,000 bbls Genesce, com non bran ls, at 431 1.2 a 437 1.2; 2,000 do Michigan, 425; 500 do extra, 437 1.2; 1,000 do Ohm via New Orleans, 401; 1,500 do, 387 1.2; 800 do, 385; 500 do Hilinoia, 425; 500 do Gorgetown extra, 437 1.2; 500 do Frederick-burg, 400; 200 lb Richmont, 525, cash; 600 do Frederick-burg at 412 1.2 per bbl. 4 mos.

4 00; 20) is kienman, a 23, cash; 600 do Fredericksburg at 4 12 1-2 per bbl, 4 mos.

Grain—The arrivals of Corn have been large, and prices have further declined. The sales have been for yellow flat at 56 a 59; white 54 a 56; per bosh, cash. Oats are very dull, and prices have materially declined. Southern have been selling at 30 a 32c, and Northern at 35 a 37 per bush, cash.—Small sales of Rye at 72 a 74c per bush, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, June 29.

At Market 500 Cattle, (including 80 in the middle of the week,) and 10 yokes Working Oxen, 46 Cows and Calves, 2,000 Sheep and Lumbs, and about 230 Swine. 153 head of the cattle cane over the Western Railroad.

Prices.—Bef Cattle.—Sales of extra, \$6 25; first quality, \$5 75; second quality, \$5 50; third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 00.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at \$72, \$78 and \$94.

Cous and Calves—Sales made at \$20, \$23, \$24, \$27 \$29, \$36 and \$42 50.

Cows and Calues—Sales made at \$20, \$23, \$24, \$21 \$29, \$36 and \$42 50.

Shep and Lambs—Sales brisk—noticed several lots taken \$175, \$2 33, \$2 59, \$2 75 and \$3 37.

Sware—About last week's prices obtained for like quality.—Oil flogs 41-2; Shoats at retail from 51-2 to 61-2 and 7.

N. B. There is a drove on the road of (Ohio's) 100 head for next Monday, said to be very fine in quality.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 29, by the Rev. J. Shepard, Mr. James Hays and Miss Margaret Hays, both of Boston.

It this city, on the 1st instant, by Rev. M. Raymond, Mr. Alfred da haway and Miss Lacy Shate, both of Boston.

It this city, on Mon lay morning, the 6th instant, at the Mt. Veram Congregational Church, Rev. Reeder Smith of the Mt. E. Charch, Detroit, Mich., and Miss Eliza P., daughter of David Krimball, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

In Sangis, June 4, by Rev. J. A. Savage, Mr. Alonzo L. Collins and Miss Eliza Hutchings, both of Lyna.

In Rich mod.] June 7, by Rev. Daniel Clarke, Mr. Solon Storer and Miss Sasan E. McFardant.

In North Dighton, Jan. 23, by Rev. R. Donkersley, Mr. John F. M. Powasend of Tauaton, and Miss Mary F. Armsby of Dighton.

John F. M. Fownsend of Tauaton, and Miss Mary F. Armsby of Digition.

It West in, June 39, by Rev. K. Atkinson, Mr. Parker M. Brown of Lincoln, and Miss Louisa Fiske of Weston.

In Rochester, May 31, by Rev. E. A. Standish, Mr. Caleb B. Crapo of New Belford, and Miss Rebecca B. Shaw of R. In Thompson, at the parsonage, June 28, by Rev. Mr. Stearns, Mr. Amasa B. Scott and Miss Ruth H. Arnold, both of Thompson.

Advertisements.

NEW BOOKS AT THE METHODIST BOOK DEPOS-ITORY, NO. 1 CORNHILL. CLARKE'S COMMENTARY,

In numbers.—This edition of Dr.Clarke's invaluable work is issued for the purpose of accommodating that large portion of our people who are destitute of a good Commentary on the Bibbe, and most remain so if required to pay the whole cost of such a work at one time. But the plan of publication now such a work at one time. But the pina of puncation how proposed will enable thousands of such persons to procure the best Commentary in the language, by a series of small payments, which they can make at such times as suit their ability or con-renience; as the whole edition will be out in a few weeks, and subscribers may procure the numbers monthly, or oftener if

they desire.

Each number will be done up in a neat printed cover, and contain on an average 230 pages of letter-press. The whole cost of the work, which makes six large imperial 8vo. volumes, will not, exclusively of bin ling, exceed twelve dollars. Price 50 cents per number, usual discount.

SACRED MEDITATIONS,

By P. L. U.—We understand the author of these Meditations to be the wife of Professor Upham. Their character will be easily remembered by the readers of the Guide, as many of them appeared in that periodical. This work is not only a guide, but a help, to inward and progressive holiness.—Ch. Ad. and Journal. Price 31 1-4 cents, usual discount.

LOVEST THOU ME 1 Or, the Believer's Companion in his Hours of Self-Examina-tion, by Rev. Daniel Wise, 2d Edition.—This is another sweet little pocket companion for the Christian. Price 31 1-4 cents, usual discount.

RELIGIOUS MAXIMS,

Having a Connection with the Doctrines and Practice of Heliness, by Thomas C. Unham—A beautiful Christian Manual, of 103 pages, 18 mo. Some of these Maxims will be found at the end of the book, called The Interior Life, and some of them also appeared in successive numbers of the Guide. By bringing them together in this form, the author and publishers have rendered an essential service to the cause of truth and holiness. There is a passage in the writings of Solomon, the beauty of which we have often admired, which, we think, will apply to this work of Professor Upham with singular propriety. It is this: "Moreover, because the preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge; yea, he gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order, many proverbs, (maxims.) The preacher sought to find out acceptable words; and that which was written was upright, even words of truth."—Ch. Adv. and Journal. Price 371-2 cents.

WAITE, PERCE & CO.,

July 8-3tos

HARUM MERRILL, SEXTON AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, No. 22, NORTH RUSSELL STREET.

Orders left with C. B. Muson, 18 Union street, Joshua Dun-bar, East Boston, or C. M. Huggins, No. 3 Norwich street, will be promptly attended to. 8mis April 22. BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS. THE CONGRESS SPRING TEMPERANCE HOUSE, kept by the subscriber, having been recently enlarged and refitted, is now open for the accommodation of visiters. Terms liberal. June 1-limis linos. J. D. MORIARTY.

HEBREW TAUGHT, BY E. NOYES, No. 4 Fayette Court, (leading out of Washington St. at No. 403.) Course of 24 lessons—Terms, \$10 00. Please call and ascertain particulars.

May 27.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a general supply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Neutria, Mole Skin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet CAPS of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order at short notice.

P. S. Howks,

No. 18 Union street, next door to La Grange Tavern.

Apr. 22.

Sm

NOTICE.

GREAT PERIODICAL ARRANGEMENT. G. F. WELLS & CO. have made arrangements by quantity, postage free, for 25 cents, and the Missionary Advocate for 12 1-2 cts.; the Mother's Assistant, the Illustrated New England Magazine, \$1.50; the Guide to Holiness, and all other New England monthly publications for the advance subscription price at the publication office. This arrangement, however, is made to accommodate the north of New Hampshire and Vermont. We cannot, therefore, at present, supply on these terms south of Lebanon and Woodstock. And they must be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be respon-

be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be responsible to us.

Orders, therefore, will not be directed to Williams & Loveland, as noted in the Sabbath School Messenger, but to G. F. Wells & Co.

The orders must be accompanied with cash, postoge paid, as those works cannot be had until the cash is advanced. Let this be distinctly remembered.

G. F. WELLS & CO.

Newbury, Vt., March 13.

DR. S. STOCKING. SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

PLACE, BOSTON.

All operations performed in a careful, skillful and thorough
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July 9

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O. Stevens.

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by I. N. Met-CKY .- A letter , Ky., May 27.

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per year had been Sandwich Islands, the spread of Ca-40, there was not a there are between

APPHIA S., daughter of Deacon Asa, and wife of James Brown, died in Hollis, Me., April 28, aged 35 years. Sister B. had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church the last four years of her life. Her qualification for singing rendered her presence acceptable in every congregation where she worshipped. In the first of her protracted sickness, (consump tion,) she manifested great desire to be raised to health. The last two weeks of her life were the happiest she ever experienced. A few days be her death, she desired the administration of the holy sacrament. It was done; her joy was full-the spirit has returned to God who gave it. She left a husband and child to mourn her loss, I. McDANIELL. but not without hope. June 22.

Z. K. HARDY died in Henniker, N. H., May 11. Br. Hardy was converted to the Christian religion through the instrumentality of his devoted companion, in the year 1834. He remained a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his death. In his natural temperament, he was retiring and unostentatious; but rational and ardent in his attachments, especially to the church of which he was a member. His remains were carried to Nashville, N. H., his late residence, where his funeral solemnities were performed, attended by a numerous audience, attesting his worth by their universal mourning. As life wasted slowly away, the joys of religion became more permanent and overflowing in his heart, and he died the death of the righteous. Newmarket, June 25.

NANCY, wife of E. P. Baldwin, Esq., of this city, died of dropsy in the chest, April 18, aged about 37 years. Sister B. embraced religion when young, connected herself with the M. E. Church, and continued an acceptable and useful member of the same until death. During the latter part of her sickness, her conflict with the enemy was very severe; but, a short time before her passport was signed, grace triumphed, the enemy was vanquished, and eternal victory won. She died with the victor's song on her tongue: "Bless God! I've gained the victory! I've gained the victory! bless God!" She has left a husband, one daughter, and a large circle of friends. who loved her, and mourn their loss. She said to the writer one day, when talking of an act of benevolence, "I am determined no money shall ever rust in my hands!" The benediction of the poor rests on her crowned head.

W. F. FARRINGTON. Bangor, June.

MR. ELEAZER BLACKWELL died in Patten, Me. very suddenly, June 3, aged 17 years and 7 months. He was the youngest son of aged and pious parents. His filial affection, steady habits, and amiable disposition, endeared him to all his acquaintance.

MRS. HANNAH E., wife of Mr. James Palmer, and sister to the above, died June 20, aged 22 years and 6 months. Death came suddenly, but he had lost his sting, for Jesus was there with his almighty arm. She was an only and beloved daughter, an amiable and prudent wife, an affectionate mother, a very dear sister, and a devoted Christian, whose praise was in all the churches. Her death has made the first headt in the little branch of the Madoust Episcopal Church in this branch out we have no doubt our loss is her eternal gain. Glory to God, another has entered her WM. HUTCHINGS,

Patten, Me., June 25.

n. June 12, in his 20th year. He was one of the best young men I ever knew .-He was converted about four years since, and joined the Methodist Episcopa! Church. He was amiable and interesting in health, patient under wasting disease, and happily resigned in death. He departed with an exhortation just given to his friends: "You must learn," said he, to trust in the Savior," and died in the Lord. May all who knew him on earth, prepare to meet him in heaven.

WIDOW CLARISSA TITUS departed this life in Chesterfield, N. H., June 8, aged 54 years .-Sister T. had been for several years a member of the M. E. Church, good and faithful, until called away by death. Her disease was consumption, her end peaceful. While six orphan children mourn the loss of her society, she rests from her labors. May they all meet in heaven N. L. CHASE. to be parted no more.

BR. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE died in Richmond May 28, aged 70 years. Br. W. experienced religion about 40 years ago, but never joined any church till about 16 years since. I believe he has ever adorned his profession by his daily walk, evincing to others the sincerity of his heart. He was praised the highest by those who knew him best. His last hours were peaceful-all was May this affliction be sanctified to his family for their good, is the prayer of the writer of the above. DANIEL CLARKE. Richmond, June 26.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE WIFE.

To a fond and confiding girl, few hours in life are so full of buoyancy and hope, of kindness and affection, as those of courtship; and few, it may be truly said, are so important to her future welfare and happiness. In her lover she too often sees all that is worthy and respectable in man the ardor of her affection often softens the most offensive traits of character, and obliterates all minor failings. Whatever she may have collected in poetry is brought in aid of her imagination. which pictures in the most glowing colors the character of a husband; and her affection persuades her that in her lover she has found a perfect representative of the ideal picture.

In dreams of confidence in the prudence of her choice, and delightful anticipations of succeeding years of affection and happiness, she is led to the altar; and how often, alas! does one short year bring home to her aching bosom the sad reality of the falsity and emptiness of her hopes, of all mutual love, tender assiduity and lasting affection. Yesterday, the lover was all attention, and love marked every action; to-day, the husband is cold, distant and neglectful, preferring the company of the worthless and dissipated to that of ner who but a few days since he flattered himself

was dearer to him than all the world beside. I can hardly picture to myself a situation mor truly heart-rending and deplorable than that of a female who has found every want anticipated and every reasonable wish gratified, under the parental roof, with the warm confidence of youth, to repose on the bosom of affection, but finding confidence betrayed, her affection slighted and herself, with a helpless offspring, left to struggle with unkindness, poverty and want. Such alas! is too often the case in this world of uncertainty, where we find, mixed with the kinde

blessings of our Heavenly Father, evils which side the log which had been felled from the very almost stagger our strongest faith.

bright and sunny, and pleasure sported in beautiful perspective before me, I sometimes wandered me before I could discover him; but the sly felto a neighboring farm house, to pass an idle hour low had not quite succeeded. I was nearly half with its lovely and innocent inmates, who were as thoughtless and cheerful as myself. Among through the woods, and the man drawing the these beautiful girls, was one more advanced in rails was nearly as far off; I knew that an atage than the rest, whose modest and blooming tempt to run would only be an evidence of cow-beauty was the admiration and envy of the village ardice to the sagacious prowler, and could not fectionate smile, without a thrill of delight.

much superior to her own, but none were able to was pursued by the lion until it was nearly dark win her heart. About her twentieth year, she met and the lion was nearly upon him. The man

nelpless wretch who was pining with disease voice. I distinctly heard the driver's voice in produced by intemperance. As I sat by the turning round his exen, after unloading his rails; bed of the sufferer, I heard in an adjoining and although I had faith, and hoped for the man room, the voice of a female, pleading with his moping oxen to arrive; but, O! how great earnestness with one who appeared to be long! Suspense was agony! I waited for dehe employer of her husband. "For heaven's liverance, and it finally came. sake," she said, "do keep back every cent you The place where this scene occurred, as has can of his earnings; not a shilling that enters been before stated, was in Canada, what was his pocket ever finds its way here. The tippling then the wilderness of the township of Hamilton, shop and tavern take all; it is hard, and per- and where the large and flourishing town of Co haps wrong to speak of one's husband thus .-- burg now stands, with a population of several The time was when I did not believe it possible; thousands. but what am I to do-where am I to seek sustenance, food, clothing and fuel, for these my freezing children?" "But, my dear sir," she ontinued, her sobs almost suffocating her, " this s but a small part of what I suffer. O! I could sustain myself under all poverty and want : I could live with him cheerfully and affectionately under the love and kindness which is a wife's due."

I inquired the name of her who had so strongly I suppose he didn't think."

No, "he didn't think," and for the very good excited my sympathy; in a moment the beautiful Eliza flitted before my mind-she, who at twenty reason that he was not made to think. But what was so beautiful, so affectionate and so happy. Would to God it had never been my lot to have talkers and singers—what shall we say of such thus encountered her, who, in youth, had left such as these? They will be caught in an evil net. a magic and undying spell on my mind.

EARLY TRAINING.

words of God's ancient servant is, "how shall he will be caught in such a trap. we order the child, or how shall we do unto I reply in the language of Scripture, "Thou shalt teach these things diligently unto thy children-thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." Endeavor to make every incident which has power to arrest the atevery incident which has power to arrest the attention productive of everlasting benefit to the soul. Thus, in the death of a familiar friend or playmate, that they may be made to reflect upon playmate, that they may be made to reflect upon the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death the save you to the dath of the sould most, the tidings would not be so gladsome. But tention productive of everlasting benefit to the Savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh. He is equal to the task he underplayment in the flesh. He is equal to the task he underplayment in the flesh and Savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh. He is equal to the task he underplayment in the flesh and so gladsome. But the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you to the dath of the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you have the tention productive of everlasting benefit to the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the flesh and save you have the tention productive of everlasting benefit to the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior; God manifest in the savior is an Almighty Savior i Appropriate remarks upon a flower, shell, or any thing beautiful in nature, with which the mind is most familiar, may lead them to reflect upon the wonderful creative power of God. How bountifully may his providential care here. trated in the variety produced by the seasons, man—especially in in the gift of the Holy Scriptures, the throne of grace, the immaculate Son miracles, and his works on earth manifested his moracles, and his works on earth manifested his moracles, when the dumb scake; when the deaf of his love. How various are the ways by which we may make the study of the word of God a pleasing recreation to the young mind!themes of praise.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Sunday School Advocate. A WOLF STORY.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF A BOY SEVEN

The wonderful escape from the devouring jaws of a hungry wolf, which I am now about to relate, took place with myself when a little boy, in the wilderness of Canada. Wolves are of zeal for missions as a separate thing. To be genthe size of the largest dog, and are often very uine, it must flow from love to Christ. It is when numerous and dangerous in new countries .- a sense of personal communion with the Son of They live principally on the blood and flesh of God is highest, that we shall be most fit for misother wild beasts, such as deer, hares, and rab- sionary work; either to go ourselves, or to stir bits; and, whenever they can, rob birds of their up others. If we allow it to become a business eggs and their young, and eat them. And in new settlements the inhabitants are obliged to "Find preachers of Dr. Brainerd's spirit," said watch, or keep their sheep near their houses in John Wesley, "and nothing can stand before the day time, and to shut them up at night in them; but without this, what can gold or silver killed and eaten up by the starving wolves .- Christ become the ruling passion, and it communi-They often catch the poultry and the calves, and cates the thrill of evangelical zeal to every memeven the young cattle, if they are not protected ber of the electric chain.—Dr. Alexander by a very high fence, or a secure place very near the house. Children are often carried off by them and devoured, and grown people are sometimes torn in pieces by these hungry wild beasts. They sometimes go about the woods and fields by night in droves, setting up the most dismal and irreverent habit, Mr. Wilberforce made a practice frightful crying and howling.

the country was new, and the wolves were very tinuance of a friendship. numerous. My father had bought a new farm, "I wrote to the late Sir cleared, some distance from the house. Inside asking for one he had given me. of the field a large quantity of rails had been sent him a second letter of friendly expostulation It was in the middle of the summer, the cattle back again the book he had so hastily returned. were running in the woods, and the man who Auburn Gospel Messenger. was drawing the rails with the oxen and sled over the leaves through the woods, got me to watch the gap of the fence, to keep the cattle out of the growing corn. While the man was gone with the load of rails, I sat down by the side of a large stump on the side of the fence toward the worth being a villain for. What matter is it if woods. It had got to be about the middle of the your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep afternoon, and the sun shone warmly and beau- you with innocence. Look behind you through tifully into the side of the woods where I was the track of time! a vast desert lies open in retro sitting, partly in the shade. I had nearly fallen spect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink asieep, when I thought I heard something walk- from the walks of man. You must leave them ing near me in the leaves; its walk was not that where they fall; and you are to go a little further, of cattle, breaking the brush under their hoofs, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you but it was a soft, cautious, creeping step. I im- may have to encounter between the cradle and

lmost stagger our strongest faith.

In my boyish days, when every thing was looking directly at me, and had evidently been beauty was the admiration and envy of the vinage lander to the sagactous prower, and to throng. Twenty winters have passed over my head since I saw her sporting on the green, and safetyer, at this distant day, I cannot recollect her ty in the following extraordinary manner: A lph-like form, her sprightly manner, and her af- few days before, my father had brought home ctionate smile, without a thrill of delight.

Eliza's hand had been often solicited by her of which he gave to me. It contained an account equals, and even by those whose fortunes were of a Hottentot and lion, in which the Hottento at a friend's a young gentleman who had just come to reside in the neighborhood. His figure was sible, so he turned and faced the lion, until the elegant, features regular, and his whole appearance such, as, at first sight, was calculated to excite the affections of a young, inexperienced, and eye; I should be safe. I stood, and placed my susceptible girl. He was flippant, bold, and even hands upon the stump that was before me, and poisterous; which, to one little acquainted with fixed a steady, piercing gaze upon the fierce, the world, might indicate a great degree of spirit; flashing eyes of my antagonist; and there we but it was in fact nothing but the ebullition of an stood. The wolf, however, soon sprung upon the irritable and petulant temper. To this man log, with his head toward me, advancing several Eliza became most passionately attached. He slow steps; but I fully believed that if I did not offered her his hand, and it was accepted, in op- turn my eye from his, I would be safe; yet the position to the advice and entreaties of her struggle was an awful one. For half an hour we stood face to face, and eye to eye, with only It was about this time I left the parental roof, about six feet to separate us. The bright sun and new scenes and increasing cares almost obliterated the lovely Eliza from my recollection. During one of the inclement nights of our New upon the other side. I saw no living object but England winters, I was called to an obscure my deadly foe, and heard no sound but the faint part of the city, to visit professionally a poor and distant reverberations of the oxman's careless

HE DIDN'T THINK.

So said a little boy as he stood by the side of mouse-trap which had an unwilling tenant in it. "What a fool he was go in there," said some all vicissitudes of fortune, if I could only receive one. The little boy wished to protect the character of the trembling prisoner, and added, " Well,

I shall we say of that boy who is standing in the arose with an indistinct feeling that I should meet circus door waiting for it to be opened, or of that omething which my youthful mind was wont to boy with his straggling hair, a pert twist to his contemplate with such delight. I entered the cap, and a cigar in his mouth, or the one who room, but what did I see! The shadow of her stands at the corner of the streets on the Sabbath. whose early dawn was the promise of earthly bliss. or frequents the company of profane and filthy They will fall into a hidden trap, and can they say, "We didn't think?" Yes, perhaps they can. But if they tell the whole truth, they will add, because we wouldn't think. They have eves, but they see not; ears have they, but they The language of the Christian mother, in the hear not. Give a mouse their wit, and see if

GLAD TIDINGS.

Were you informed of a Savior, but had cause to doubt whether he could save you to the utterbountifully may his providential care be illustrated in the variety produced by the seasons and the work of his love in the whole history of brought him down from heaven; and his power is so great that it raises myriads there. power; when the dumb spake; when the deal heard; when the blind eye saw; when tempests listened to his bidding; when disease fled at his the air, the earth, and the sea are replete with command; and death resigned his prey; then was his uncontrollable power displayed. His miracles of power were emblems of mightier miracles of grace and love; he has opened hearts more blind than the blindest eve: and taught tongues more silent than the dumb, to his Father's praise. There are no sins so many and so vile, that he cannot blot them out; no hearts so hard that he cannot soften them; none so unworthy that he cannot welcome them; and none so weak that he cannot help them to heaven. Are not the tidings of such a Savior good tidings of great joy .- Pike.

A GREAT TRUTH.

In vain do we seek to awaken in our churches very high fenced yards, or they are sure to be do?" Let gushing affection to the Lord Jesus

TAKING GOD'S NAME IN VAIN.

To any of his friends who had contracted this of addressing, by letter, his most serious admo-About forty years ago, when I was a little boy, nitions; and he has often said that by this custom my father lived in the province of Canada, when he never lost, and but once endangered the con-

cleared up some of the land, and planted some this bad habit; he sent me in reply an angry let-corn on the new ground which had just been ter, returning a book that I had given him, and split, which my father wanted drawn to another which so won him over that he wrote to me in place, a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. the kindest manner, and begged me to send him

AN HONEST LIFE. mediately thought of some wild beast, and sprung the grave, every moment is big with innumerable upon amy feet; on turning myself round, to see events, which come not in succession, but burstwhat I could discover, I perceived, a little more ing forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, than a rod from me, a very large wolf clese be- fly over this orb with diversified influence. From the Boston Recorder

RAIN. BY HENRY B. TAPPAN.

Rain! rain! rain-The weary, live-long day But rain, rain only From the sky comes away

Rain! rain! rain:

Rain! rain! rain-The lonely, starless night; And rain in gusts-rain Till the heart is sick at the sight.

But rain—the driving rain
And the tempest's shriek reply! Till the earth is drunk; but fast

The rain pours—the rain, And howls the bitter blast Rain in torrents! rain; Wildly beats the storm And rain-the cold, sharp rain;

God keep the poor warm!

Rain-the pattering rain; A friar for mercy pleads, And the clouds are like the friar, when, Good soul! he tells his heads.

Rain! rain! rain. Now mercy on his soul! Fiercer the storm beats-the rain, Hoarsely the thunders roll!

Rain! rain! rain. Pray, soul, thy last in peace; The raging, climbing waters,
Like the olden flood increase Rain! rain! rain,

O beaven! no star! no sun!

Nothing but rain, rain, From morn till day is done Rain! rain! rain, The lonely night-watch through, And rain, rain, rain

Alike in broad day too Rain! rain; it's raining, On church and tree and tower, And traveller late; aha!

Poor wight! he feels its power Rain! rain! rain. On the window it ringeth a chime; The rain-the soothing rain

Falls as in summer Rain! rain! rain, The rain bath a delicate sound; With dainty feet it danceth Right merrily around.

Rain! rain! rain. See now! its tears are dry. And the stars, the quiet stars, In splendor gem the sky.

Rain-it will rain no more All through this blessed night; Rain-like jewels flashing In the holy, calm moonlight!

Rain! ah! heaven! at the last, Upon each guilty soul Hell rains a fiercer blast! God's deepest thunders roll!

Rest, weary heart: have peace: Re shriven of thy sin. So, when these changes cease, With all the good called in

Where Christ gives sentence, thou At peace will be for ever, Where storms, so bitter now, Shall rage and howl, O never!

THE TRUE NOBILITY.

What constitutes the true nobility? Not wealth, nor name, nor outward pomp nor power: Fools have them all-and vicious men may be The idols and the pageants of an hour. But 'tis to have a good and honest heart, Above all meanness and above all crime, And act the right and honorable part In every circumstance of place and time.

He who is thus, from God his patent takes— His Maker formed him the true nobleman;-Whate'er is low and vicious he forsakes. And acts on rectitude's unchanging plan. Things change around him, changes touch not him; The star that guides his path fails not, nor waxes dim

PEACE.

For the Herald and Journal.

Mr. Editor,-The following appeal to the Christian co nity from an excellent minister of the Gospel in one of our seaports, is so well timed, well conceived, and well expressed. that the friends of peace would be much obliged to you for giv ing it a place in your paper. Very respectfully, GEO. C. BECKWITH,

Cor. Sec. Am. Peace Society.

THE PREVALENCE OF PEACE PRINCIPLES SSENTIAL TO THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD

The present position of the two great Chris tian nations of the earth, in their relations to moral influence sent forth that poisons and blasts each other, and to the foreign powers towards the souls of men, why, forsooth, the magnitude which they occupy a hostile attitude, is such as of the evil sanctifies it, and the greater the numcannot but be viewed by all the true friends ber slaughtered, the greater the necessity of the of the Gospel of peace with the deepest concern. Setting aside all party and sectional opinions and prejudices,—leaving out of view the questions at issue between England and the United States,—to hang a nation for slaughtering a neighboring questions, the merits of which it is no part of our present design to discuss, and looking simply at the spirit which seems to control these nations in execute the individual, but there is no earthly their dealings with one another, we find much to power adequate to bring the offending nation to excite the greatest astonishment and most pro- justice. The latter escapes solely for the want found regret. In this enlightened, enterprising, philanthropic, Christian age, where almost every evil is assailed, where the benevolence and sympathies of the human heart are called forth to against the United States, what is the spirit, the meliorate the various sufferings of our race, it is essence of this declaration? The nation decrees an amazing as well as melancholy fact, that there that, to the extent of its power, it will murder ev he earth unrestained—one demon who, though burn our cities, towns and villages, destroy all every footstep is tracked with blood, and every departments of trade, sink our commerce to the movement attended with groans, and tears, and bottom of the ocean, disband all our benevolent desolation, yet is by the popular voice urged on, institutions, level to the ground our colleges, semand by the popular opinion sustained in his rava-ges and frightful sacrifices of human life. An institutions, and, in short, annihilate the entire enlightened, and especially a spiritual community, nation, and blast the hopes of the millions of man have never failed to be more or less interested in kind who are looking to us for civil and religious providing a remedy for the superstitions and bar- freedom. And what is England, that desires to parities of heathenism. When the missionary do all this? Is it a barbarous, lawless, cruel na comes home to us from India, and tells us of the shricking widow burning on the funeral pile, and this declaration? No. It is a nation having the of the little children cruelly slaughtered to appease the wrath of hideous deities, and of the language, studying the same sciences and the leluded victims throwing themselves under the same departments of literature, and embarked in car of Juggernaut, we listen with horror to the many of the same philanthropic and benevolent tale, and almost hear the cracking of bones under enterprises. the ponderous wheels, and almost catch the infant. On the other hand, should we declare was cry of the martyr to superstition; and we feel against England, the spirit of the declaration keenly for the poor widow whom custom con- would be the annihilation of that great people. demns to the burning fagots. Our feelings are How then, I ask, in such a state of things, can

We hold monthly concerts to pray for them, and have annual and monthly collections in our churches, and even juvenile associations are formed to help to send light to this benighted people. But when we read of tens of thousands of them falling in a day in battle with Christianized England, when we see the Juggernaut of war crushing more than 20,000 of human beings in the short space of a few days, how slight are the emotions that are excited; and Q! with what cruel indifference does the Christian world look upon this horrid spectacle. In the courts of England, the prime movers in this work of carnage and death are eulogized, and they are rewarde by being appointed to posts of distinction, and thus held up to the nation as worthy of imita tion; and in the churches, thanks are solemnly offered to Almighty God for the victories with which he has crowned the arms of England .-Awful mockery! One day a vessel is sent out having on board a little band of missionaries, and the next day 6000 soldiers, armed with the instruments of death, are ordered to repair to the same country to aid in the slaughter of the very men whom the missionaries go out to convert and Nor is the state of things in our own land any

better. While we expend through the American Board of Missions about \$300,000 annually to aid the Prince of peace, we, as a nation, expend some eighteen millions to sustain the demon of war. While we have less than 700 soldiers of the cross in the various parts of the world, laboring for its conversion, we have at a single point on our southern border, 3000 men who are bound to lay down their lives, if necessary, to defend what are called our national rights—the right of robbing a foreign nation of its territory, that our area of slavery may be enlarged. And such, too, is the state of popular feeling upon this subject, that by some, it is deemed altogether inexpedient for the pulpit or religious press to meddle with it, or use their influence in any way to stay the ravages of war. The ministers of the Gospel, and Christian editors, it is said, should let the crimson tide roll on, without putting forth an effort to check it. May the pulpit perish, when its voice cannot be heard upon a question affecting so vitally the interests of humanity as this !-May every minister resign his commission, and every tongue cleave to the roof of the mouth, when the hour shall arrive when the servants of the Prince of peace must cease to advocate and defend the claims of their Divine master!

Without entering into the merits of the difficulties between the two nations referred to, and without going minutely into the statistics of the barbarous custom of war, I purpose to speak simply of the necessity of the predominance of peace principles, to secure the conversion and salvation of the world.

We are all interested, or should be, in everything that affects, either directly or indirectly, the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom; and, in endeavoring to fulfil our part in hastening forward the latter-day glory, it becomes us to look at the bearing of all the evils in the world upon the object so dear to our hearts. Now, it is obvious to every one, that the principles of the Gospel can never universally prevail, until the war spirit is annihilated or held in abeyance. This spirit is as directly opposed to these principles, as darkness is opposed to light. The established mode of carrying forward the work of the world's conversion. is by one nation's acting upon another-the most pure and enlightened, infusing its purity and moral ight into the less favored nations. But how can this be accomplished if nations are to cherish bit ter hatred towards each other, and be ready, upon the slightest provocation, to do all in their power to effect each other's destruction? We may, indeed, in connection with another Christian na tion, send forth a few missionaries, and Bibles and presses; but of what avail are these, when the predominant influence of these two nations is opposed to the Gospel, and so much opposed, as to prompt them at any moment to make war upon each other, and thus derange all the systems of benevolence, and make to the world an exhibition of depravity in its worst forms? Suppose we saw an individual laboring to kindle a fire under the falls of Niagara, and we ask him what he is doing. He replies, I am laboring to create a light that shall illumine this dark world, and lead mankind from the paths of error to those of truth. But, says the spectator, of what avail are all your efforts, while that mighty tide rolls on in its fullness and strength, and every spark you kindle is almost instantly extinguished? So in our efforts to save the world. Christians mas toil on from year to year, and form societies, and send forth missionaries; but a single war with a powerful foe, may undo the work of half a cenury, if not of a whole century. It may sweep over the nation as a destructive tornado-prostrating every benevolent institution, deranging all the channels of usefulness, and wasting energies and

resources that would otherwise be devoted to the advancement of the cause of truth. Nor can it be pleaded that war, although great evil, is a necessary evil. It is no more necessary for nations to settle their disputes by killing each other, than for individuals. If two men engage in a dispute, no matter upon wha point or difficulty, and one wantonly other, the survivor is condemned by the commu nity to the gallows. If two towns assault each other, or attempt to settle a boundary line by an appea! to arms, the State authority interferes, and brings the offenders to justice. So, if the States violate the principles of right, the general government takes cognizance of the offence. But if two great and powerful nations make war upon each other, and thousands are barbarously slaughtered. and cities burnt, and commerce destroyed, and evil! Can there be conceived reasoning more fallacious than this? If it is just to hang an in

of an executioner. Look also at the enormity of this latter evil. Suppose, for example, that England declares war one monster that is permitted to prowl about ery inhabitant of the land, lay waste our fields,

so much interested that we at once form mission-the world be converted to God? How can the ary societies. We send them preachers, and Bi-engines of truth be brought to bear upon the bles, and religious books and presses, and all the strong holds of sin, when this mighty obstacle means of intellectual and moral improvement. reaching high as heaven, and deep as hell, op-

poses the progress of the Gospel? Not until nations beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, will the knowledge of the Lord cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

MARRYING FOR MONEY

We like a good story, and the last number of Blackwood furnishes one as follows: — Some years ago, when all the world were mad upon the lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master, curious to know the cause, earned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, and she had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, however, the master saw in the newspapers, or at his book-seller's country seat, that the number was actually the £20,-000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues, had known each other for years, loth to part, &c.; in short, proposed, accepted, insists on marriage being celebrated next morning. Married they were; and as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue :-

"Well, Molly-two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else-but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket?" She, thinking that her master was only bantering upon the old point, cried-

"Don't ye say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should hear the end on't, so I sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that."

DR. NOTT AND HIS WIG.

The following humorous story is told in illusration of the simplicity and wit of some of the Tahitians. A few years ago the venerable missionary, Mr. Nott, visited England, and being rather bald, some of his kind friends provided him with a wig. On his return to the island. some of the native chiefs and others, went on board to bid him welcome. When the usual salutations were over, one of them said to the missionary, "you were bald when you left, and now you have a beautiful head of hair; what amazing people the English are! how did they make your hair grow again?" "You simple people," replied the missionary; "how does every thing grow? Is it not sowing the seed? They immediately shouted, "O, these English people! they sow seed upon a bald man's head to make the hair grow!" One shrewd fellow inquired whether he had brought any of the seed with him. The missionary carried on the joke for a short time, and then raised his wig. The revelation of his "ofiginal head" of course drew forth a roar of laughter; which was greatly increased when one of the natives shouted to his countrymen, "here, see Mr. Nott with his head thatched; he has come from England with his head thatched!"

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Slavery Societ every religious differing on oth their religious their own pecu Missionary Soc Baptist Mission Missionary Soc numerous to r would take to For this reason. to the Wesleys which I hope your readers. rest, has its hea does London d these glorious i from her, like have gone forth the remotest years after my House" was This house, as t mall, and abou Tavern" was p tenary Fund," possible fitted u These alteration I understand, ju the whole cost a aries going out, are accommodat their stay in Lor ers from abroad have no friends the Metropolis. the business of t another portion in which the nur the missionaries idols, war-clubs. Besides many connected with t tenary Hall" pr beautiful front. Gate street, with stands, and high community, who being, and still s odist Missionary the noblest and beauty and harm perhaps, any oth ence, for the evi God. The Rep shows the inco In our currenc 274 stations or catechists, inter 4,884 Sabbath

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